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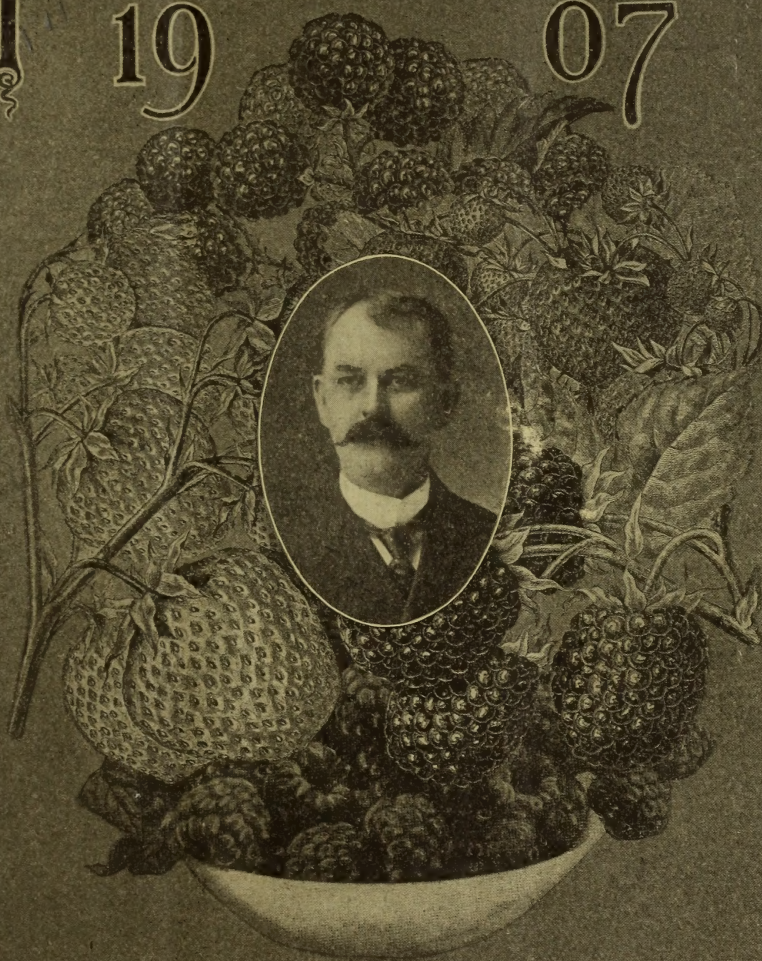
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FARMER'S CATALOGUE

for

19 07



L. J. FARMER,

PULASKI,

N. Y.

An Unsolicited Letter

The following unsolicited letter is from Frank Meyers, of Geneva, Ohio, the famous professional hybridizer and commercial fruit grower.

Geneva, Ohio, Feb. 1st, 1906.

MR. L. J. FARMER,

My Dear Sir—I wish to thank you for your most excellent catalogue. It has a business ring throughout. We believe you tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Our knowledge of berries enables us to say your descriptions are most true and accurate without a trace of exaggeration and your tone is born of experience among the fruits and not like the man's who writes from his office only. Book my order for some Plum Farmer.

In conclusion I beg to beseech you to gather data and preparations at once to write "A Berry Book." You are eminently qualified by experience, integrity, good judgment and common sense for such an undertaking. Not necessarily comprehensive or expensive, that could easily be revised, practical and show to many anxious waiters, the bread and butter and home building side of fruit growing, that most charming and fascinating of all pursuits.

Faithfully yours,

F. MEYERS.

Strawberry Culture

***An Article Written by L. J. Farmer for April (1906)
Issue of Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York***

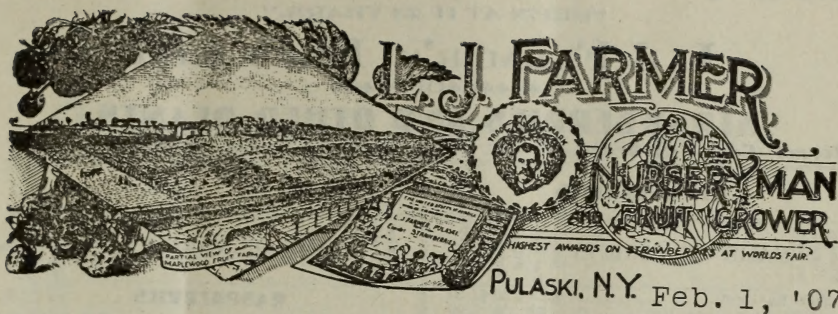
Strawberries, to most people in the country, are like heaven, objects of universal desire but of very general neglect. This is mainly due to the fact that most farmers do pretty much everything as their fathers did it and the family strawberry bed was not a common thing in the old days and our farmers have not been brought up, as it were, among them. The common idea is that strawberries require painstaking effort and uncommon skill to grow them successfully. The fact is that they require no more skill than any hoed crop, like corn or potatoes. The strawberry bed will respond to most any kind of treatment. It is a good deal like making deposits in a bank. If you just hoe them once or twice you will get some results, but if you hoe and cultivate very thoroughly you get wonderful crops; you draw out in proportion to what you put in, in labor and fertilizers. The average farmer "must be born again," as it were, before he can be induced to set out and care for the strawberry bed. The influence of the wife who is constantly reminding him of it, has little avail until he actually gets interested himself by eating the fresh fruit at the home of a fruit-growing friend or by reading something from the pen of some strawberry enthusiast like myself. When my farmer friend once gets interested, it is my advice to the wife to catch him before he backslides. This is best done by getting in an order for plants. Once get the plants and the other details will attend to themselves. There are always odd hours that can be given to setting them out and caring for them that otherwise would be wasted in lounging about the house or barn.

My advice to beginners is to go slow. Don't set out several acres the first year, but instead, set out a few hundred plants and grow enough for family use. Then, if the conditions are right, you like the business and can command a good market, go into it on a larger scale. Increase as your knowledge increases.

In setting the strawberry bed, select an elevated site, to avoid freezing of the blooms in early spring, and as near the building as possible, that it may be easy of access and in sight of every passerby and thus become a matter of pride to its owner.

Any good soil, rich and well drained, that will grow either corn or potatoes, will produce corresponding crops of strawberries. I prefer that the land be cultivated in some hoed crop at least two years before setting out the strawberry plants. This to rid the soil of weeds as far as possible and also the white grub, an insect that is so destructive to strawberry beds. We grow one or two crops of silo corn, using lots of rich barn manure on the corn crop and finish up with a crop of potatoes the year before setting out the plants. Potatoes leave the land in better shape than the corn.

(Continued on third page of cover)



To My Friends:

On the opposite page is printed a letter from Frank Meyers, of Geneva, Ohio, and his letter is the type of many that I receive. I would not be human if I did not appreciate these kindly tokens of interest and good feeling, especially as they come unsolicited and merely as an indorsement of the Work that I have been trying to do for others.

That there is need for such a book as Mr. Meyers suggests, is proven by the thousands of letters I have received asking for information in all lines of small fruit culture. While I would not criticise the works of others, I must say that there seems to be a need for a work that gets closer down to the actual wants of berry fruit growers, especially beginners.

Now to the point: If I will write a book on Berry Fruit Culture and make it as valuable to you as I know how, how many of you will buy it? It costs a large amount of money as well as valuable time, to write and publish such a work, and I must have the promise that at least 5000 of my friends will take it before I begin it. Now, how many will take this book at 25c? How many copies will you agree to take to sell or to give to your friends? I don't want your money now, but your promise that you will take it. Write me right away, this is imperative.

Yours very truly,

L. J. Farmer

1884

1907

"BEEN AT IT 23 YEARS."

L. J. FARMER'S PRICE LIST

*****OF*****

STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER PLANTS

Terms—Cash With Order...

...For the Spring of 1907

STRAWBERRIES

Number Plants for Sale	NAME OF VARIETY	Price Per Doz.	Price Per 100	Price Per 1000
23000	Earliest.....	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 50
10500	Commonwealth.....	30	75	5 00
24000	William Belt.....	25	60	3 50
25000	Aroma.....	30	60	4 00
37000	Beeder Wood.....	25	50	3 50
1000	Parsons Beauty.....	25	50	3 50
15000	Nichol's Granville.....	30	75	5 00
975000	Senator Dunlap.....	25	50	3 50
18000	Edgar Queen.....	25	50	3 50
30000	Oswego.....	1 00	4 00	30 00
10000	President Roosevelt.....	50	1 50	10 00
81000	Sample.....	25	50	3 50
11000	Excelsior.....	25	50	3 50
3000	Klondike.....	25	50	3 50
35000	Pineapple.....	25	50	3 50
7000	Seaford.....	25	50	3 50
33000	Johnson's Early.....	25	50	3 50
8000	Lady Rusk.....	25	50	3 50
42000	Gen Mary.....	25	50	3 50
50000	Corsican.....	30	75	5 00
95000	New Home.....	25	50	3 50
15000	Fairfield.....	25	50	3 50
17000	Tennessee Prolific.....	25	50	3 50
37000	Marshall.....	30	75	5 00
14000	Commander.....	25	50	3 50
10000	Uncle Jim.....	30	60	4 00
10000	Hundred Dollar.....	30	1 00	5 00
40000	Splendid.....	30	60	4 00
20000	Bubach.....	30	75	5 00
450000	Steven's Late Champion.....	30	75	4 00
13000	World's Wonder.....	30	1 00	6 00
26000	Ridgway.....	30	75	5 00
56000	Brandywine.....	25	50	3 50
34000	Crescent.....	25	50	3 50
5000	Marie.....	25	50	3 50
7000	Clyde.....	30	60	4 00
25000	Success.....	30	60	4 00
5000	German Seedling.....	25	50	3 50
10000	Climax.....	30	75	5 00
9000	Rough Rider.....	30	1 00	6 00
3000	Michels Barley.....	25	50	3 50
5000	Atlantic.....	30	1 00	6 00
6000	Jessie.....	30	75	5 00
9000	Sunshine.....	25	50	3 50
6000	Wilson.....	25	50	3 50
2000	Midnight.....	25	50	3 50
25000	Gandy.....	25	50	3 50
7000	Nick Ohmer.....	30	60	4 00
25000	Warfield.....	25	50	3 50
2000	Texas.....	30	60	4 00
2000	August Luther.....	25	50	3 50
5000	Greenville.....	25	50	3 50
1000	Ruby.....	25	50	3 50
7000	Barton's Eclipse.....	25	50	3 50
2500	Cooper.....	50	2 50	
1000	Autumn.....	2 00	10	
2000	Pan American.....	2 50	15	

Number Plants for Sale	NAME OF VARIETY	Price Per Doz.	Price Per 100	Price Per 1000
RASPBERRIES				
200000	Plum Farmer.....	\$ 35	1 25	10 00
50000	Cuthbart.....	30	1 00	8 00
10000	Ludon.....	30	1 25	10 00
5000	Phenix.....	30	1 25	10 00
5000	Golden Queen.....	30	1 25	10 00
2000	Miller.....	30	1 00	8 00
5000	Ruby.....	50	3 00	
5000	King.....	50	3 00	
37000	Columbia.....	35	1 25	10 00
10000	Schaffer's C. Joseph.....	35	1 25	10 00

BLACKBERRIES

150000	Snyders.....	35	1 25	10 00
20000	Taylor's Prolific.....	35	1 50	12 00
5000	Eldorado.....	50	2 00	15 00
5000	Luceta Dewberry.....	35	1 25	10 00
3500	Blower's.....	1 00	5 00	00 00
2000	Ward.....	50	3 00	20 00

ASPARAGUS

		doz		
Conover's Colossal, Palmetto.....		1 00	10 00	
Burr's Mammoth, Columbian.....				
Donald's Elmira, and Giant Argente.....	30	1 00	5 00	

GRAPES

		each do	100	
McKinley Early.....	1 00			
McPike.....	30	2 50		
Campbell's Early.....	25	2 00		
Niagara.....	15	1 50		
Warden.....	10	1 00		
Green Mountain.....	25	2 00		
Brighton.....	15	1 50		
Delaware.....	15	1 50		
Concord.....	10	75		
Moore's Early.....	10	1 00		
Catawba.....	15	1 50		
Agawan.....	10	1 00		
Diamond (Moore's).....	10	1 00		

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing.....	15	1 25	8 00	
Houghton.....	15	1 00	7 00	
Red Jacket.....	20	1 50	10 50	
Chautauqua.....	20	1 50	10 00	
Columbus.....	20	1 50	10 00	

CURRANTS

Perfection.....	25	2 00		
Fay's Prolific.....	10	75	5 00	
Red Cross.....	10	75	5 00	
White Grape.....	10	75	5 00	

Roses, Clematis, and Hardy Shrubs 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Seed Potatoes—Early Michigan and Green Mountain (true) 40c pk., \$1.25 bu., \$3.00 bbl.
Eggs for Hatching—White Wyandottes, Rose Combed White Leghorns, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, and Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per setting. \$5.00 to \$7.00 per 100.

We allow 10 per cent discount for all orders paid for before March 1st and 5 per cent for all orders paid for before April 1st.

References—Pulaski National Bank, J. L. More, Postmaster, Harry Franklin, Express Agent, or any business house in Pulaski, N. Y.

Our Location—We are half way between Syracuse and Watertown, on R. W. & O. Branch of N. Y. Central R. R. with postoffice, bank, express, freight, telegraph and telephone offices all at Pulaski, N. Y.

Address all orders or correspondence to **L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.**

Of Interest To Fruit Growers

I was in 1883 when a boy of 17 years that I received 10,000 Strawberry Plants from the nurseries of E. P. Roe at Cornwall-On-The-Hudson. I had dabbled in strawberries for a few years previous to this, but these plants were used to set out my first real acre of strawberries.

Since that day I have had quite a deal to do with the strawberry business. I have grown them largely for market, having in some years had as high as twenty acres to strawberries alone besides many acres to other berry fruits. I have shipped millions of plants which have gone into every state and territory of the Union and to many foreign countries.

My advertising campaigns in the agricultural press as well as numerous writings, have brought me in communication with a cream list of berry growers in all parts of the country. This modest little catalogue now goes to over 20,000 names, which have cost us on the average, over 30 cents each to get.

You may be assured that at a cost of over 30 cents each, to say nothing of anything else, we are going to take good care of this list of patrons, prospective and actual, and to those who intrust to us their orders for 1907, we guarantee a square deal in every respect.

How Our Strawberry Plants are Produced

Our strawberry plants as well as other plants are mostly produced on porous, gravelly or sandy soils which produce better and larger roots and seem to thrive better when transplanted than plants grown on heavier soils. In planting fields to grow plants, we select good medium sized plants of healthy appearance no matter whether they grow close up to the parent plant or way out on the tips. If average plants are selected, it is our theory that the variety will be perpetuated along the same lines longer than when either the largest plants or the smallest plants only are used for re-planting. We have sometimes thought that when the largest plants only were selected, that the variety would tend to make less number of runners from year to year, and, when the small tip end plants only were used, the variety would tend to produce a greater number of plants and runners from year to year.

The So Called Pedigree Plants

We have refrained from saying much on the pedigree idea of propagating strawberry plants although many of the best authorities of this country have steadily attacked it. But the pushers of this theory are getting so brazen, insinuating as they do that no other plants are fit to plant for big crops except theirs, that one cannot keep silent for fear we will be catalogued with the boy who did naughty and had nothing to say. To epitomize this matter; we think that this theory of pedigree strawberry plants, no matter what its original exponent actually thought, is but a scheme to attract buyers of strawberry plants that otherwise would purchase their plants elsewhere. These schemes in one form or another have been hatched by ambitious strawberry plant sellers ever since the day we began growing strawberries, nearly 25 years ago.

Had I believed in this theory I would have lost no time to get a stock of these so called "pedigree plants." The facts are that while I have shipped several orders to this "pedigree" concern, I never have received a single plant from them, in all the years I have done business.

As I take it, the theory of these pedigree people is that runners from a plant that bears better berries and more of them are more liable to be great producers of better berries than runners from average plants. Even if this is true, there is no pedigree in it as pedigree could only come by crossing the blossoms of two different varieties, sowing the seeds raised from the berry produced and from these grow the plants. This would be a new variety and if its parents were superior and had been bred for a purpose for some time, the new variety would be truly a pedigree berry. But this theory is not correct as there are many things that operate to make one plant bear better than another, such as better physical condition of the soil, moisture, fertilizer, etc. In actual practice we find that these runners taken from the superior bearing plants will often produce, with the same apparent culture, a much smaller and less productive berry, due to conditions that cannot be controlled, such as lack of sunshine and warmth in blossoming time and lack of these elements and water in fruiting time. Every strawberry grower of much experience knows that the season has more to do with successful growing of strawberries than anything else. If it is warm and dry when the plants bloom they will fertilize properly and set a full crop which will all mature if the weather is warm and moist just a little before and during the fruiting season.

If the plants are healthy and free from blight and mildew when they are set out, they will start right off to grow and will do better with the same care than will plants that are low in vitality, made so by disease. The person who sprays or otherwise keeps his plants clean and healthy, tills the soil properly, keeps down the weeds and fertilizes them intelligently, will reap a reward in the shape of a big crop of berries unless climatic conditions operate to knock him out. He should lay his success to his efforts and not to pedigree plants.



Group of Pickers. Good place to select a wife

M. Crawford, the dean of strawberry authorities, has always been arrayed against the pedigree idea of strawberry plants. To prove his belief he sent and got plants of all the old, old varieties he could collect in all parts of the country. The plants came good, bad and indifferent. Some had one crown and others several, just as plants will grow in an old neglected patch, the new crown forming with roots above the old. These plants were set out and given the best of care with the result that they bore a crop that was a wonder and just as good as they were in the days of old when they were "on earth first." The Ohio Experiment Station carried on experiments to determine which were the best, "pedigree" plants or common plants, and found that there was no apparent difference in the results. In one case the common plants produced superior crops.

Even if this theory were correct, could it be carried out in actual practice? Could a firm afford to do all this selecting and what not, and sell the plants at \$5.00 per 1000 and less? We leave it to our readers to say. "Enuff sed" on this pedigree question.

I am Very Grateful

I thank those who have so kindly and liberally patronized me in the past and solicit orders from those who want a square deal and who appreciate that experience has much to do in any line of business; I have been at it nearly 25 years. Last year was a record breaker in my business, we filled nearly double the orders of any previous season. We hope for a big trade this year as well as in the years to come. We cannot afford the expensive catalogue with colored plates but we guarantee that our plants will be just as good as the best.



**Photograph of Pan American and Autumn
taken in September**

Instructions to Patrons

IT WILL PAY you to read this catalogue throughout. Send in your order early before the rush comes on. There is nothing gained by waiting. I can often attach lower prices where one wants a large number of plants. Send a complete list of your wants.

PLEASE USE THE ORDER SHEET and return envelope, which we inclose. Write plainly, giving your full name and address. Make your order at least \$1.00.

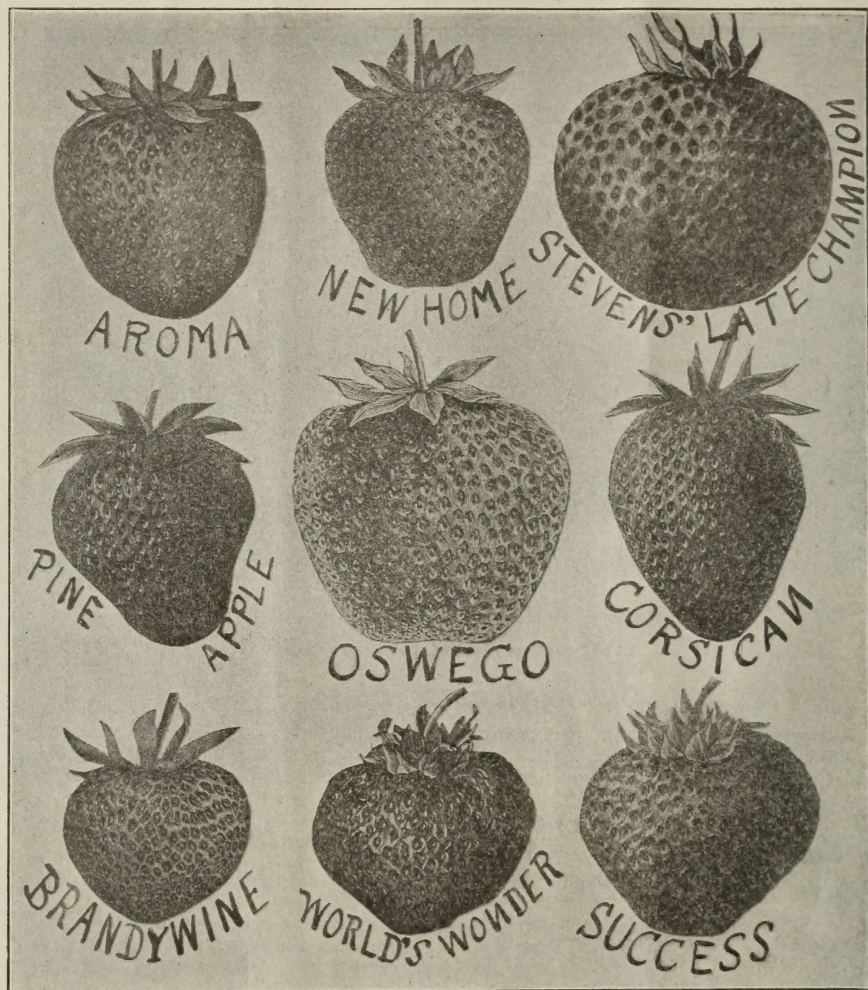
NEIGHBORS often make up a club and have their several orders come together, thereby saving express charges. We pack separately and ship all to one party if so ordered.

EARLY IN SPRING as well as in autumn, we often send plants long distances by fast freight. These orders are packed doubly secure in strong boxes or crates so as to stand the rough handling they get. Express packages are packed lightly as possible to save charges.

MAIL ORDERS are securely wrapped in damp moss, as well as are heavier packages by express or freight. We protect the crowns with cardboard and wrap all in strong manilla paper so as to go any distance. Orders for a few new varieties and small orders to distant points should always be sent by mail for the sake of economy.

OUR PACKING IS UNSURPASSED.—With years of experience we are enabled to so pack that the plants will stand any reasonable journey and arrive in good condition.

SEND MONEY by P. O. money order, registered letter, express order, draft on N. Y. (not Chicago) or bankers money order. If you send your private check, add 15 cents for collection, if check is drawn on a local bank.



IN MANY CASES it will accommodate our customers to have their plants come Collect on Delivery. It is a nice way to do business anyway, as you see the plants before you pay for them. The patron who cannot spare all the money when he wishes to make the order, can remit one-fourth at the time he sends in the order and we will hold the plants for him either to be paid for in full before shipment or collected on delivery of plants to his express office. People are so changeable that we refuse to book orders and hold the plants unless part payment is made at the time the plants are ordered.

PLANTS ON CREDIT.—We cannot undertake to open any accounts in the plant line. Life is too short and we are too busy to hunt up the record and ascertain the credit of so many customers. We treat them all alike and hope they are all honest.

INEXPERIENCED BUYERS often leave the matter of selection of varieties to us. If you will send us whatever you wish to invest in plants, say \$1.00, \$5.00 or \$10.00 etc., giving us a general idea as to what you want, we will use our best judgment and send varieties that we think will do well with you.

SUBSTITUTION.—So far as possible we fill all orders as they are received but in cases where we become sold out of a particular variety, we reserve the right to substitute another variety equally as valuable on our soil. In cases where we have to substitute, we agree to add 10 per cent. more plants than actually ordered. If you do not wish us to substitute, please write on your order "no substitution." Please remember that we rarely substitute except late in the season and never unless circumstances prevent us from filling the order as sent in.

PLANTS LATE IN THE SEASON.—It sometimes happens that patrons are compelled to order plants late in the season. They become disappointed in getting plants elsewhere or perhaps put off ordering unintentionally. To such, we will say that our season is very late, the latest in New York State as we are far north and our climate is tempered by the cold waters of Lake Ontario. Our plants remain dormant and in good condition long after localities near us are far advanced; and plants from us in late May and early June will do well with you, even though your season be well advanced. **WE DO NOT ADVISE** ordering plants late but can care for these orders if they come much better than any plant dealers we know.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.—We have made a specialty in the past few years of supplying transplanted strawberry plants in late May and June. These plants are taken up and transplanted by us in April and held back in little beds so that when transplanted to the field they hardly wither, but grow and do quite as well as plants set out the ordinary time in April or early May. We make an extra charge for these transplanted plants of 50 cents per 100. We also supply potted plants in August and September at prices listed in this catalogue.

Strawberries

The "pollenization" or as it is sometimes called, "fertilization" of strawberry blossoms is an important item in strawberry culture. The two illustrations in this



Perfect or Staminate

paragraph show the appearance of the staminate or perfect and the pistillate or imperfect blossoms. The perfect blooms have all four parts of the flower, calyx, corolla, stamens and pistils. The imperfect or pistillate blooms lack stamens. If you plant an imperfect flowered variety, it will bear only nubbins unless there is a perfect flowered variety planted close by it. It is a safe way to plant pistillate or imperfect varieties between two vari-



Imperfect or Pistillate

eties of perfect flowering, early and later, that the first early and latest blooms of the pistillate may be properly pollenated or "fertilized." The inclination among strawberry growers of the day is to "cut out" imperfect flowered varieties and plant only perfects. There are many good varieties such as Sample, Sunshine, Haverland, Barton, etc., that the grower cannot well afford to discard, and too, the pistillate varieties are hardier and will stand more frosts in blooming time.

Those marked "Per" are perfect in flower and will bear alone. Those marked "Imp" are imperfect in flower and won't bear unless planted within 3 to 15 feet of varieties that are perfect in flower. Strawberries do best when several varieties are grown close together. For the best results, mix the plants in the rows and keep your propagating beds separate or else purchase all your plants. If plants are wanted by mail, add 20 cents per 100 for postage. Plants are postpaid at dozen rates.

PRICE OF PLANTS.—I have made the prices of my plants as low as I can afford to produce them and put them up in a satisfactory manner. No other article of merchandise is now sold so proportionately low as plants. While the price of labor has advanced 50 to 100 per cent., we plant men are asking the same old prices. I try to make my prices consistent and "megium," not as high as the city seedsmen who charge twice as much as we do, nor as low as the cheap Johnnies who employ cheap help and apparently do business just for fun. My plants are grown and put up by the most intelligent Americans.

OSWEGO COUNTY, where I live, is very famous for its strawberries, which are shipped all over the eastern United States. It is said that plants are better when grown in a section where strawberries do well than where strawberries do not amount to much.



This much we are sure of, that one of the best ways to tell whether a variety is adapted to your soil, is to note whether the plants grow well on your soil. If they take hold and grow with a will, you may be pretty sure that the variety will fruit well with you. Very few varieties that fail to grow good plants on any soil will produce the best crops of fruit on that soil.

Varieties of Strawberries

OSWEGO (Per.)—This new strawberry is now introduced to the public for the first time. It is supposed to be a seedling of the Bubach, fertilized with Sharpless. It originated in an old family berry bed and attracted attention by its large size and ability to produce a large crop of berries under neglect. It was transferred to the family garden and grown there for years before it finally attracted the attention of commercial growers. The plants are large and vigorous, producing a sufficient number of young plants while the old parent plants tend to bunch up much like the old Parker Earle. It is very distinct in growth. The berries are very large, of a bright crimson color and ripen about the same time that Sample ripens. The blooms are very fertile and therefore good to pollenate pistillate varieties, planted close by. A berry grower who had one-half acre of them, received \$400 for the crop from one-half acre. It has the characteristic of bearing large crops under partial neglect. It is not a pet variety but a rough and ready berry that will please the average farmer. We want all our friends to try a few plants of this variety. Most new varieties are now put out first at \$5 per dozen, but we offer the Oswego at the following comparatively low prices: 6 plants for 50c; 15 plants for \$1; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4; 1000 for \$30.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—The most popular variety in America to-day. We sold every plant we had of them the past season. It succeeds every where, on all kinds of soil and in all locations. It is taking the place of the Warfield with the commercial growers as it is larger than that variety and has a perfect bloom. It is a great runner and these must be restricted or the plants given more room. If it is allowed to crowd the rows with plants the berries will be smaller. The plants are medium in size with long roots, which enable the plants to endure the drought well. It is very healthy and prolific. The fruit is of good size, with color of deep, rich red, extending to the center. It has a sprightly, delicious flavor. It begins to ripen quite early and continues for a long season. For the person who wishes to bother with but one variety, we know of no better one to try.

Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50; 5000, \$15.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.)—This variety received unstinted praise at the last yearly meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society. In that section it is rapidly forging its way to the front, superceding the old and popular Gandy. The originator describes it as follows: "Very large, fine flavored, bright color, good shipper, heavy yielder, good fruit stem. This berry averaged 7556 quarts per acre in 1902, netting \$666.96 per acre. It sold as high as 22 cents per quart last season. It has been tested on all kinds of soils and will grow successfully where any strawberry will grow. It will stand a drought better than any other berry ever grown in this section. It has never shown any sign of rust. The cap, which is double, has always kept green until the last of the season. It ripens later than the Gandy." We have become so impressed with this variety that we are planting it largely for growing berries and advise our friends to do likewise. We have nearly one-half million plants to offer this spring and they are the finest we ever grew, not a speck on them and with large, fine roots. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.

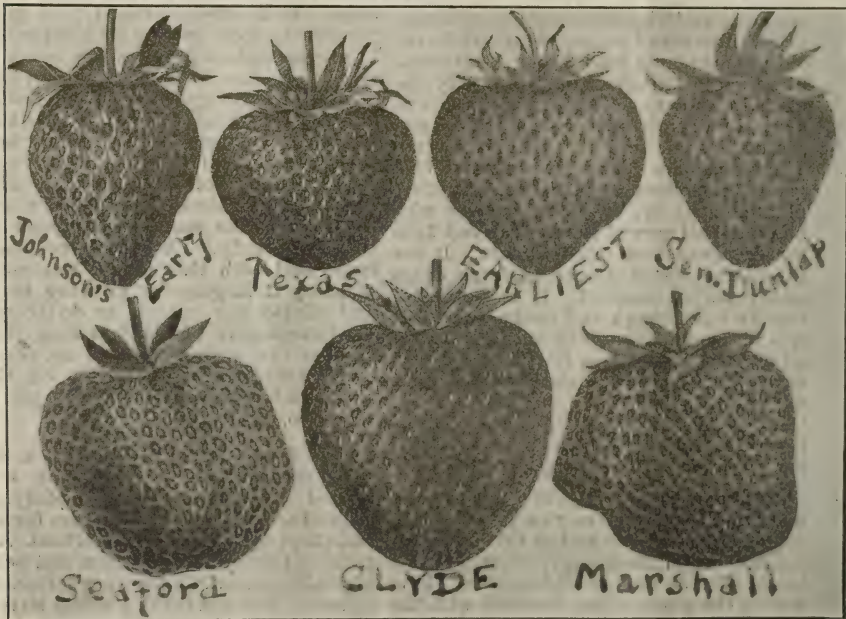
NEW HOME (Per.)—We have a large stock of this variety but have never fruited it. Mr. Allen, of Maryland, grows them by the twenty acres for fruit and ships to Boston by the carload. After picking twenty acres of them last season Mr. Allen says: "It was very satisfactory indeed. I do not think I would have exchanged it for any other variety I ever heard of. Its strong points are its shipping and keeping qualities, and the retention of its bright, glossy color for days after picking. I do not especially recommend it for quality. There are some not as good and many that are better. It does not need to be picked oftener than three times a week and for a market that can be reached in 12 to 24 hours, twice a week is sufficient. It is the best keeping and shipping berry grown. Fruit late and large as Gandy, bright red in color and does not change or lose its lustre after being picked. No trouble to get pickers. One man claims to have picked

20 quarts in 20 minutes. A boy 7 years old picked 37 quarts in 2 hours. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Per.)—Originated in Indiana and supposed to be a seedling of Clyde, but of better color and almost as productive. Fruit different in form from Clyde, is firmer and of very bright color. Plant vigorous and a rapid grower. It blooms early and late and ripens a few days later than Crescent but continues a long time in bearing, holding out with the latest. While all other varieties at its home in Indiana were severely injured by the hard, open winter, President Roosevelt came out in fine condition and bore a full crop. It is a strenuous berry, like its namesake. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—This grand berry is now considered one of the most reliable in cultivation. It is a pistillate and this is its only fault, if that can be truly called a fault. The plants are good growers, large and with heavy roots. They never crowd so close in the row but that they bear full crops of fruit. Berries are very large and continue large to the end of the season. It is quite firm, deep red in color and red to the core. It is enormously productive, of roundish, extra large berries. Season, late to very late. If big berries and lots of them are what you want, plant Sample and fertilize it with Dunlap and Stevens' Late Champion. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARSHALL (Per.)—Fruit very large, roundish, very dark, glossy red, beauti-



SPLENDID (Per.)—We used to grow this berry by the acre and make money from it, but for some reason or other we got out of them and are now glad to get back. The plants are very vigorous, glossy and can be detected from all others in the field by the shiny, glossy leaves in late autumn. It is enormously productive, of deep red, roundish berries, which are very firm and good shippers. I have received so many letters praising this berry that I am glad to again be able to offer it. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ful in appearance and of very best quality. The plants are models in growth, being large and stately in appearance. This is a high class berry that pays the fancy grower, but will not do its best with careless methods. If one wants a truly fancy variety, Marshall is "it." Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

PINEAPPLE (Per.)—This is a favorite variety at Rochester, N. Y., where it is known under several aliases such as Armstrong, German Seedling and other

names. The plants are vigorous and good growers. The berries are large, fine flavored and good shippers, having a dry, salvy texture rather than the juiciness of some varieties that do not stand up as well. No one can make any mistake in planting this variety. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—A very vigorous plant and one of the hardiest. The berries are very large, fine colored, being very dark and rich looking, firm and a good shipper. It is only moderately productive on most soils in the north, but is used largely to pollenate Sample and other pistillates. It is largely grown in Florida, California and other southern climes and is a great favorite in these sections. Season very late. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

EARLIEST (Per.)—On our soil this shows ripe berries about the first of any. It is very similar to Michel's Early, but with us is even more vigorous in growth, a better bearer of larger berries. The Earliest is one of the finest flavored berries in cultivation, supposed to be a true seedling of the wild Iowa strawberry. The first berries are quite large but they run small toward the close of the season. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—The Johnson's Early berry does its best on tenacious clay soils, while the Earliest and Michel's do best on sand and gravel. It is a dark, glossy berry with deep indentations for seeds. The plants are very vigorous growers and produce a good crop of the finest flavored fruit, ripening with Michel's Early and Earliest. This is the very best extra early berry we know for heavy soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—This is probably the earliest berry in cultivation to-day. It is a great runner of small plants, which are healthy and vigorous but small. The fruit is medium sized, very dark red throughout and glossy on the surface. It is very firm and a good shipper, but the flavor while sprightly and pronounced is quite acid. It is quite productive on gravelly and sandy soils; the favorite berry along the south Atlantic coast for a first early. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

COMMONWEALTH (Per.)—Introduced by the same man that sent out Sample, as a better berry. It is very late and possibly will repay high culture on strong soils. It is lacking in the first principles on ordinary soil, with us and we cannot

commend it. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

WM. BELT (Per.)—A fine, large berry that, where it succeeds, is unsurpassed in size, color and productiveness. It sometimes rusts the first year, but even if it does the second year's crop will be fine. One grower voices the general experience as follows: "If Wm. Belt did not rust, it would be the finest berry I have." With many growers it never rusts. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BREEDER WOOD (Per.)—This is one of the old favorites like Splendid. The plants are great runners with bright colored foliage. The berries are very early, as early as Clyde, if not earlier, and next to Michel's Early, but it is enormously productive of light colored, medium sized fruit. This variety is always a sure cropper and is in great favor in Syracuse markets and other places that call for light colored berries. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

PARSONS BEAUTY (Per.)—A variety that seems to adapt itself to all parts of the country, thriving well everywhere. It is a rather long berry with close fitting hull and with tips sometimes a little whitened. It is very productive and the berries firm and good shippers. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

NICHOLS' GRANVILLE (Per.)—One of the finest berries in cultivation but must have good care and rich soil. The plants are large and vigorous. The berries are very large, glossy, roundish in form and very attractive. Flavor of the very best. A berry very similar to the Marshall, but does better with us than that favorite variety. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—This is one of the old favorites we have grown for years. It is very attractive in appearance, the berries being glossy and bright in color, of large size, and produced in great abundance. It ripens mid-season to late. Must have strong, rich soil. We get enormous crops on heavy, stony and clay soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—A berry very similar to Lady Thompson of which it is a seedling. Fruit regular in form, light color. Especially adapted for the south. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

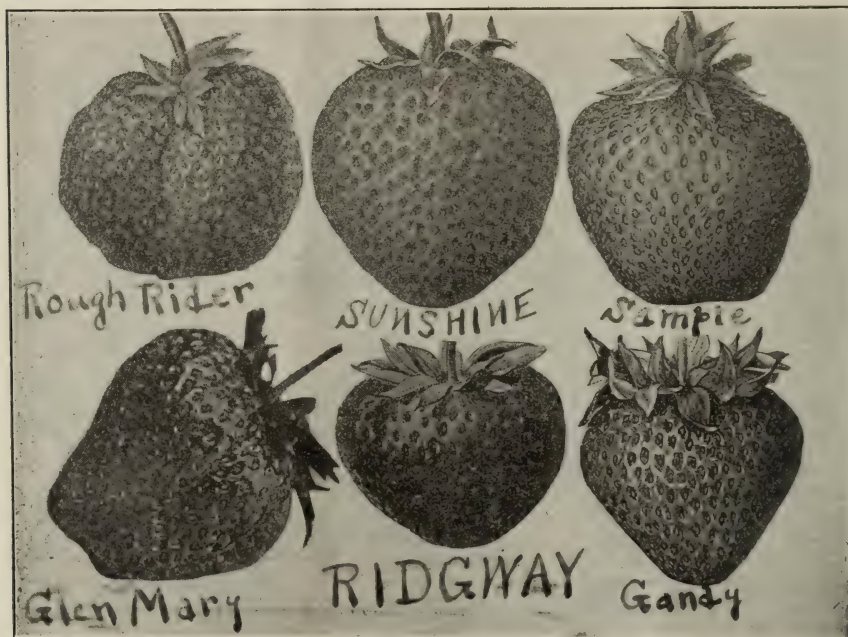
SEAFORD (Imp.)—One of the best growers and very productive of good sized, very firm fruit. Color dark red and red to the core. Especially valuable for canning. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

LADY RUSK (Imp.)—An old favorite. Produces an enormous crop like Warfield, of berries that are medium to large in size, depending on the care and fertilizing they get. Fruit very dark red, glossy and fine shipper. Plants great runners and must be restricted for best results. Doz. 25c; 100; 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

WARFIELD (Imp.)—A very vigorous runner, covering the soil with plants which are quite small unless runners are restricted. In competitive tests this variety has proven itself the most productive in cultivation. The berries are good shippers and canners, being dark red throughout and very firm with high quality. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

enormous crop of large sized fruit, which is very firm and a good shipper, although of low quality and quite poor color, having many white tips. In this locality last year, strawberries in general were a poor crop, but I know of a patch of two and one-half acres of Glen Mary that brought \$1000 for the fruit alone and the one-half acre was the second year of fruiting. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CORSICAN (Per.)—A great favorite with most strawberry growers, especially around Rochester, N. Y. The plants are large and fine growers, having a yellowish tint to the foliage like Sharpless. The fruit is large, long in shape and of a very meaty consistency, stands shipment well and I like the quality. I have seen this growing on sandy soil in a patch with 40



HAVERLAND (Imp.)—Where it succeeds, this is one of the best berries where quantity and appearance counts more than quality, which in this variety is only ordinary. It is large, long in shape and light colored, but very glossy and attractive in appearance, having very little hull to cover up its nakedness; succeeds best on clay loam. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—Plants very strong, vigorous growers, producing an

other kinds and Corsican was the best of all. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

FAIRFIELD (Per.)—This is considered the best of all the extra early varieties, ripening with Excelsior and Earliest. I have not fruited it yet and so quote the originator's description as follows: "I have never seen any berry nearly its equal for earliness, large size, productiveness, color, quality and firmness. I believe it will average about twice the size and double the number of quarts that

Michel's Early will, aside from being three to five days earlier." Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (Per.)—This is a great favorite in many sections not only for its great productiveness but as a pollinator for medium early pistillates. It produces an enormous crop of early, light colored berries. The plants are very vigorous growers and healthy. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

COMMANDER (Per.)—This is the variety that Mr. Goldsborough, of Washington, D. C., raised six berries that filled a quart box. He says: "I challenge one and all growers to produce another box of berries as large, solid, well colored and as fine flavored. I also assert for the variety that no other sort can compare with it in health, vigor and perfect plant habits." Wm. Saunders, horticulturist, certified: "These were the largest berries I ever saw. They looked at first sight like tomatoes." Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—This is a moderate plant maker but the plants are very large, making good rows for fruiting. The fruit is large, high quality and handsome, firm for a big berry and productive. Its season is medium to late. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

HUNDRED DOLLAR (Per.)—Very similar in plant habits to the Uncle Jim. We have not fruited it yet, but Mr. Hathaway, of Ohio, assures us that it is unsurpassed. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

WORLD'S WONDER (Per.)—Introduced last spring for the first time. It fruited in this locality in a small way and seems to be very promising. It originated with Mr. R. G. Parsons, of Maryland, who describes it as follows: "Large, bright red in color, very heavy bearer, splendid shipper, ripens early and brings top market prices. Vines are strong, thrifty and rapid growers. Began picking May 4th and made last shipment May 30th, the berries continuing for nearly a month's picking. The berries brought 20c per quart in Boston. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—One of the finest berries in cultivation and my favorite above all others as we have soil that just suits it, tenacious clay. We have tried it on lighter soils but while the crop is large, the berries are not as large. The plants are strong, thrifty growers and have large, fleshy, white roots like aspar-

agus roots, which cling to the soil with great persistency. The fruit is medium to large, round as if turned in a lathe and very beautiful to look upon, being bright glossy, attractive crimson. It ripens quite late and continues to fruit after most kinds are gone. I have sold them wholesale in Boston for 20c per quart. It is the best berry I know for low, wet soils, especially if rich and quite heavy. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

CRESCENT (Per.)—One of the most productive berries, light red in color but small unless well cared for and the plants thinned. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARIE (Imp.)—Very similar in plant growth and productiveness to Crescent but the berries are darker colored and firmer. Will produce an astonishing crop. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CLYDE (Per.)—Plants easily distinguishable on account of light color and peculiar growth. Very healthy and enormously productive. Seems to me they are, on well drained soil, the most productive berry I ever saw. Fruit is light colored, very large, regular in form and inclined to be soft in most years and on most soils. It is a dry soil, dry season berry and should never be planted on clay or lowland. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SUCCESS (Per.)—A Connecticut seedling of the Bubach crossed with Michel's Early. The plants are good size like Bubach, of strong, vigorous growth and one of the most prolific varieties in cultivation. The berries are large, of globular form, bright flame color and of superior, mild, sweet flavor, but not firm enough for shipping. It is very satisfactory in this locality. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CLIMAX (Per.)—This is a medium early berry of good form and color and said to be very productive at its home in Delaware. It has been somewhat of a disappointment here, being surpassed by other and better kinds. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—We introduced this variety in 1900. It is a most perfect variety with its originator, who lives seven miles from us. On most soils of the country however, it has been a disappointment. It must have strong, rich soil and just the right care and then it cannot be beaten. It is the best canning berry we know, having a rich, dark color and very firm. The New York Experi-

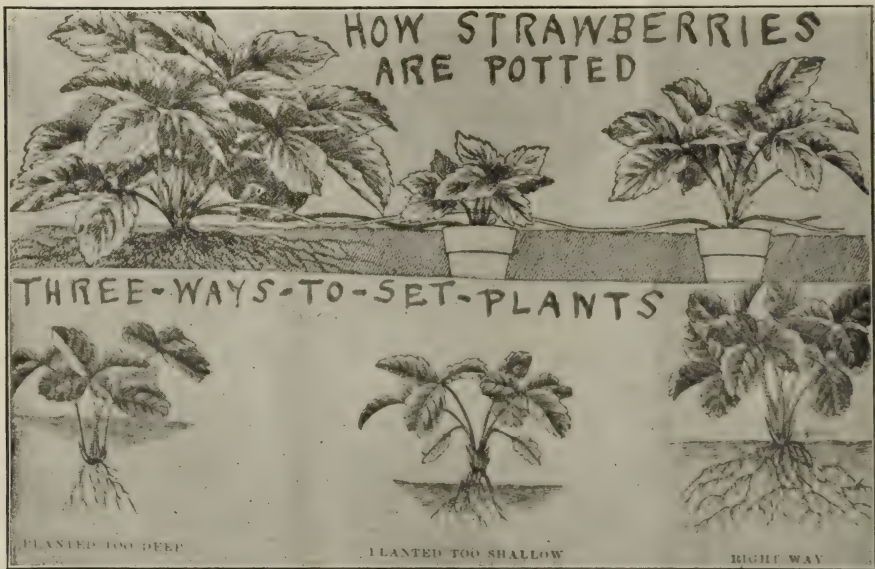
ment Station bulletin of April, 1906, speaks of it as follows: "Said to be a cross of Bubach and Gandy. Plants moderately vigorous to vigorous and moderately numerous, productive. Leaves medium size, medium dark green, leaf stems above medium length, rather slender. Fruit stems medium length, slender to rather thick, usually double. Comes in bloom May 18th. Calyx medium to below, rather leafy, often reflexed. Seeds depressed. Fruit large to above medium, retains good size during the season, somewhat wedge to roundish conic, rather dark, attractive scarlet. Flesh good

Plants fine growers and very productive on rich, clay loam. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

SUNSHINE (Imp.)—One of the great producers. Berries very large, light in color and very attractive. Plants vigorous and great runners. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

WILSON (Per.)—The old standby. We were surprised this year to see them fruit as they did, producing a great crop of the finest colored berries and as large as they ever grew. Fine canner and shipper. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MIDNIGHT (Per.)—One of the latest



color, firm agreeably acid, good in flavor and quality. A desirable late berry on account of size, attractiveness and good characters of flesh." Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

ATLANTIC (Per.)—A high class berry that must have the best of care. Then it produces very fine fruit which sells for the highest prices on account of its extreme lateness, large size, glossy attractive color and good keeping qualities. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

JESSIE (Per.)—A very large, high quality berry of the Sharpless type.

berries; fine flavor and very productive. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—An extra early berry largely grown in the west as a first early variety. It produces a moderate crop of fine flavored berries which are ripe and marketed before the main crop of berries comes on, thus making good money although the yield is not quite as large as later varieties. It is always good flavored, whether in warm, dry weather or cold, sour weather, the flavor seemingly is unaffected by climatic changes. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GANDY (Per.)—This is one of the most

popular varieties. It is late and produces very fine fruit on soils that are adapted to it. It must be planted on strong, rich soil and does its best on low land, such as clay and black sand. It is never as productive as varieties like Sample, but coming so late and with flesh so solid, combined with good size and other excellent qualities, it ranks high in many sections for market. Doz. 25c; 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

NICK OHMER (Per.)—One of the fancy varieties that must have good care, when it is fine in every respect. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

the Haverland, which variety it closely resembles in every respect except that it is larger and even more attractive in the basket. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

COOPER (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American; said to be very fine in every respect, having a glossy skin, good size and fine flavor. Desirable for late fancy market. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—I never have fruited it until the past summer and fall. The claims for Pan American have not been overdrawn. It is a true fall bearing strawberry. It begun to bloom and bear



Pot Grown Strawberries

I will supply Pot Grown plants of any variety listed in this Catalogue, during July, Aug. & Sept. at 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

L. J. Farmer.

TEXAS (Per.)—A berry very similar to Clyde in size, color, shape and productiveness, ripening at about the same season. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—A very early berry of the Michel's Early type, valuable for its extreme earliness. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GREENVILLE (Imp.)—A very productive berry of midseason. One of the old favorites for market. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

RUBY (Per.)—Highly esteemed in some sections for its vigor of plant, productiveness, firmness and attractiveness. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BARTON'S ECLIPSE (Imp.)—This variety has always done better with us than

fruit in August and continued until cut down by frost. The first berries I ever saw of this variety were sent me early in November by Mr. Cooper several years ago. I have been very much interested in watching its career ever since then. It is certainly a desirable variety for everybody to try. Whether it will pay to plant on a large scale or not, I do not know, but certainly it will bear plenty of fruit in the fall if the blooms are cut off in the spring. The plants are slow to multiply, as it produces very few runners, hence the price of plants is comparatively higher than other varieties but has been reduced 50 per cent. since last year. Price, 4 plants for \$1; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

AUTUMN (Imp.)—A seedling of the Pan American, which produces more

runners and is fully as productive but must be pollinated with Pan American as its blooms are imperfect. Price, 6 plants for \$1; dozen, \$2; 100, \$10.

NOTE.—We can procure for our customers any variety of strawberries not listed here at same price asked by the originator or introducer of that variety.



THE BLOWERS BLACKBERRY

Blackberries

The blackberry is becoming a very important fruit. As timber is being cleared away the old "slashes" where they formerly grew, are being turned into pastures and cultivated fields, the wild blackberry is becoming a thing of the past and the public will have to look to the cultivated fruit for their supply.

The culture of blackberries is very similar to that of raspberries. Set the plants in rows about eight feet apart and the plants one to three feet apart in the rows. Do not cultivate deeply after the first year, as this tends to break the roots and cause suckers to come up that interfere with culture in after years. Keep down all suckers that come up between the rows, treat them the same as weeds. If the rows of plants encroach too much on the paths, use the bush hook or scythe to cut off the canes.

The blackberry makes a very profitable crop to raise in sections where wild ones are not too plentiful. It is easier and more economical for the farmer to care for 200 to 500 plants in the family fruit garden and have all the family can use in fresh berries and to can, than to spend his own time and that of his family for a whole day in roaming the fields for wild ones.

SNYDER.—This variety is more largely planted in the north than all others combined. It is early, good size and enormously productive. The quality is good when it is allowed to ripen thoroughly. It is a round berry and when ripened up well, looks nice in the baskets. It is so enormously productive, early and reliable that I advise planting it where one intends to grow largely for market in preference to any of the old varieties I know of. At least I would make the main part of my plantings to this variety.

It is to blackberries what the Baldwin and Ben Davis are to apples, the Crawford and Elberta to peaches and the Concord and Niagara are to grapes. My plants are taken from a ten-acre fruiting patch and are true to name. In instances where parties would like to plant several acres, we would like to make special prices on plants. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

TAYLOR.—If sweetness and high quality is wanted, there is none other of the

well tested berries that will compare with Taylor. It reminds one of the sweet, wild blackberries of childhood's happy days. It is a long berry, larger than Snyder, ripens later and continues to bear fruit as long as any blackberry lasts. It is enormously productive. The canes are hardy as the Snyder, are yellowish in color, while the Snyder are purplish red in color. Price, Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

BLOWERS—This is a new variety which originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. It is claimed by the originator to be the strongest grower, the heaviest fruiter, best for shipping, finest for canning, best pie fruit, largest fruit, best appearance in market, hardest bushes, not affected by severity of weather for 15 winters, season of fruitage longest of any blackberry in existence. The bushes, if not cut back, will grow 14 feet high. It has the record with ordinary cultivation, of producing 2720 quarts of fruit from one-third acre, which sold for 9 to 12 cents per quart, aggregating \$272 or at the rate of \$816 per acre. The winter of 1903-4 was the hardest for years, yet this variety came through uninjured and produced 2347 quarts from one-fourth acre or at the rate of 9388 quarts to the acre. Mr. M. Crawford, of Ohio, went to see it in bearing in August 1903. We make some extracts from his account of it:

LENGTH OF SEASON.—"This variety had been in bearing about a month, and all others on the place were gone. I found several rows in a town lot, supported on a very high trellis. It appeared as if the fruit had just commenced to ripen, for there was one of the largest crops in sight that I ever beheld, and I have been familiar with blackberries all my life. From near the ground to a height of ten feet, the trellis was full of berries, many ripe, many red and many green, not yet commencing to turn red. The man in charge told me that they would not be all gone till October, and I had no reason to doubt his word. Some weeks later the owner wrote me that he was still picking berries. Al-

though carrying such a tremendous load, the bushes seemed to be perfectly healthy. In two other gardens, and in a large field plantation, the same green, healthy appearance was observed. It was the same with a plantation grown from root cuttings."

In 1904 and 1905 the Blowers produced great crops which sold at high prices, there being no other very large blackberry to compete with it.

HARDINESS.—"From all that I was able to learn, the variety had never been winter killed. I failed to find out how long it had been fruited, but one man who had a short row in his garden for his own use, informed me that he had had it in bearing for seven consecutive years, and had never known of its failing. I saw the place where the original plant came up, and it then occupied less than half a rod of ground, which supplied the family with fruit. I was particularly to enquire about its hardiness, for we have many excellent varieties that lack only this one thing. As far as I could learn, no one had seen it injured by cold weather.

Since the above was written we have had two severe winters and the Blowers came through unhurt, both here and in Western New York, near Lake Erie.

FRUIT.—Now as to the fruit, it is very large and very good. Some weeks before I went to see the Blowers, I visited a plantation of the Eldorado and Kathun in great perfection, and neither was as large as the Blowers. I have, however, seen specimens of the Kathun elsewhere that were as large as the Blowers, and perhaps larger, but the Blowers is large and at the same time appears perfectly hardy, which cannot be said of any other large blackberry that has been tested in this climate. In quality the Blowers is among the best. It has just enough acidity to give it a sprightly flavor, but when dead ripe the acid disappears without leaving a suggestion of bitterness and the fruit simply melts away in your mouth."

Price of plants, Doz. \$1; 100, \$5. Our plants are all one year transplanted, direct last year from the originator, L. J. F.

ELDORADO.—One of the largest and finest of blackberries; hardy and reliable, plants in great demand. Doz. 50c; 100; \$2.50.

ERIE.—The largest blackberry in cultivation; deep jet black, round in shape, not quite as hardy as Snyder. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.



Raspberries

There are three general types of raspberries in cultivation, the red, black and purple varieties. These three types all have their devotees. Some people like the reds best, some the blacks, and again, some prefer the purples. People generally succeed best with the variety that they learn to grow and like best. Red raspberries can be grown much closer together than purple or even black varieties as they do not spread out so much but grow more upright. I think rows six feet apart are all right, with plants set one to three feet apart in the row. Black varieties should be set in rows seven feet apart and purple varieties from seven to eight feet apart with plants from one to four feet apart in the row. When one has plenty of room and the winds are not troublesome, it may be well to plant far enough apart both ways

to run the cultivator both ways and do all with the horse after the first year. In our locality, where the plants are plenty and the driving winds of winter are liable to break off big, heavy canes, we advise setting the plants from one foot to eighteen inches apart in the row and growing them in a hedge row. This will cause the canes to grow smaller and they are less liable to be broken off by the winds of winter or heavy snows. Grown in this way, the heavy foliage tends to shade the ground underneath the plants and they seem to grow above the weeds which do not grow about the berry plants after the first year. All that is necessary is to keep the middles well cultivated. Red raspberries increase by the roots and black and purple varieties by layering of the ends of the canes, in August and September. Many people fail with red varieties because of the young plants or suckers that spring up between the rows. These must be treated as weeds, cut off when they first start. We believe in trimming raspberries as they grow, by nipping off the canes, causing them to branch and grow tree like. We nip the canes when one foot high the first year and from eighteen inches to two feet in height in after years. The laterals and main canes are then cut back about one-half in spring before fruiting season. Rasp-



berries may be grown in the same patch for many years if they are kept well cultivated and fertilized every year. We advise using commercial fertilizers on raspberries as they are quite subject to fungous diseases, which do not yield readily to bordeaux mixture; and animal manures are more liable to induce fungous diseases. Five hundred pounds to the acre, used every year, ought to keep the patch in good fruiting condition, provided the fertilizer is one of the highest grades and is put on in early spring before cultivation begins. Much of the labor of growing raspberries can be done with a horse. We plow deep furrows for setting them and do most of the work of keeping them clean of weeds with the plow and cultivator. Young plants of black and purple varieties do their best when set in late autumn or very early spring before they start much. If they cannot be set quite early in spring, it is better to let the new growth get about one foot high and then cut back about one-third of it before setting. When treated this way very few plants will die. If taken up and shipped when the new growth is just coming through the ground and very

brittle, the plants will have to be handled extremely carefully or a great per cent. of them will die. It is a good plan to get plants very early for best results. You can heel them in and set out permanently when you get ready.

All kinds of raspberries have been very profitable during the past few years. Many old varieties have failed and such varieties as Plum Farmer are in great demand. We could have sold 100,000 plants of either Plum Farmer or Columbian had we had the plants to sell the past season.

Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN.—It is within the bounds of conservatism to say that the Columbian will, under right conditions, produce more fruit than any other raspberry in cultivation. It is a rampant grower. The originator trained a bush to grow thirteen feet high, which produced one bushel of fruit, and I have grown lots of canes that measured one inch or more in diameter and would have made fine walking sticks. I have grown them thickly in rows and picked at the rate of 5000 quarts to the acre, at one picking. The plants are very healthy and seem to thrive on heavier soil than most raspberries will stand. The berries are dark purple in color and cling to the stem with great persistency and must be well cultivated or they will break in picking. I could have sold nearly 100,000 more plants of this variety last spring, had I them to sell. I have a good large stock this year and hope to be able to fill all orders. They are a good kind to make live. I sent a party 1000 plants last spring and he reported along in the early fall that he had 1000 fine hills all growing, planted six feet apart each way. It takes the most room of any variety. Price of plants, Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

SCHAFFER.—Some people prefer the Columbian others the Schaffers. In a large patch near Syracuse, the past year, I saw the Schaffers outstripping the Columbian, but with us at home, the reverse is true. I know the Schaffers must have lighter soil to always do best. It picks easier than Columbian and can be picked when first red while Columbian cannot. In this way it may be picked and sold as a red raspberry and thus a trifle better price be gotten from the fruit. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

HAYMAKER.—This variety was put out as more desirable than either Columbian or Schaffers. It hasn't made good however. The growth is good the first year and the first crop of fruit is good, but afterwards the canes are dwarfish in growth and of course less productive because there is not the wood to produce berries. The fruit with us is much smaller than Columbian or Schaffers.

Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

Red Varieties

CUTHBERT.—This is the most popular of all the red raspberries, succeeding well in all locations. It is the most vigorous, healthy grower and the berries are of large size and the finest flavor. All you have to do is to give them plenty of cultivation, keep the suckers down and the growing canes well nipped back and the yields of fruit will be immense. When you get the crops you don't have to go begging for customers. The customers will come to you. I would rather have a Cuthbert raspberry shortcake on my table every day than live in a brown stone front or be buried in Greenwood cemetery when I die. It is deep red in color and ripens midseason to very late. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

MARLBORO.—An extremely early variety of bright red color, very firm and very productive. It is firmer and much earlier than Cuthbert, but not of as good quality nor are the plants as vigorous; must have rich soil and good care, when it will pay exceedingly well for early market. It is as large or larger than Cuthbert. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

LOUDON.—As a market variety we, personally, prefer the Loudon to Cuthbert. It is a more productive berry with us and the fruit is better colored and firmer to ship. It lacks flavor compared to Cuthbert and the canes are not quite as vigorous, although with us it is hardier. It is enormously productive and its season is earlier and later than Cuthbert. In some sections, with careless methods, it sometimes has club roots or root galls when Cuthbert is immune. The canes are nearly smooth, while Cuthbert are thorny. Cuthbert canes are yellow, Loudon brown in color. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

MILLER.—A medium sized, very early berry especially adapted to the south. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

RUBY.—A new red raspberry claimed to be a seedling of Marlboro and better in every way. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.

KING.—Comparatively new, hardy; vigorous, productive and highly recommended. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—This is the Cuthbert raspberry only in color. It is deep yellow color and very fine flavored. I have found berries half red and half yellow, showing it to be an Albino sport from the Cuthbert. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER.—I think so highly of this variety that it is hard for me to hold

The berries are thick meated, firm, have a bloom somewhat like the Gregg and ripen but a few days later than Palmer, ripening the bulk of its fruit in a few days. The past season there were lots of them grown near here and shipped to the Syracuse market, fetching 13c per quart wholesale or 2c a quart above other varieties. I could fill this book with testimonials that I have received for this berry. If the people of the whole coun-



A DISH OF PLUM FARMER RASPBERRY

The largest productive and profitable Black Cap. Early, firm, and of the best quality.

Don't forget this when making your order.

myself down so that I can describe it in a conservative way. Think of the largest and finest black cap you have ever seen and then imagine a berry 25 per cent. larger and you have the Plum Farmer just as it is. I have sold them in all parts of the United States and have received nothing but unstinted praise for them. It is the very largest black cap I have ever grown or seen, larger than the Gregg; the most productive black cap I have ever seen, more productive than the Kansas or any other I have ever tested.

try knew of them as do the people in this locality, there would not be a thousandth part enough plants in existence to supply the demand. Even as it is, we refused orders for nearly 100,000 plants last spring, simply because we did not have them and could not get them at any price. We are better prepared to fill orders this spring, having fully 200,000 plants to offer, but we advise not putting off your order until late. Nothing is gained by delay any way and we may be sold out before we get your order, so we advise or-

dering early. There are two strains of Plum Farmer. The Dimon strain is claimed by those who know, to be much superior to the other. We have seen these two strains growing nearly side by side and there seems to be a great difference. We think possibly this difference is due to better conditions. Price of ordinary plants, Plum Farmer, Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10; Dimon strain, Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

BLACK DIAMOND.—This raspberry has attained great popularity in some sections, notably Western New York. It is a black berry while the Plum Farmer is a grayish-black berry. It has not as much

vigor as the Plum Farmer and is being rapidly superceded by that famous variety. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

CUMBERLAND.—This variety is well thought of in many sections. It has never done very well with us, lacking vigor of plants and keeping qualities of fruit. The berries are jet black and not very firm, but productive with good care. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

KANSAS.—This is widely known and exceedingly popular, being a good grower and a good shipper. The berries are large and have a bloom. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

Currants

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3. Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.

PERFECTION.
—A new variety from New York—should be tested everywhere as there is big money in growing large currants. It was awarded the fifty dollar gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July, 1901, after 3 years' trial. The first fruit to receive this grand prize. Also received highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition, also Gold Medal at St. Louis. The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the



Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. Productiveness (the Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect) superior to the Fay or any other large sort with which we are acquainted. The season of ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay. Quality rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection. Vigor and healthfulness, in habit of growth it is intermediate between its parent, Fay and White grape, with remarkably large, healthy foliage. Price, 25c each; \$2.00, per Doz.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is, to our mind, the very best red currant. It ripens earlier than most currants, is very productive, extra large and of fine flavor. Well grown Fay currants will sell in any market when most others will go begging. 10c each; 60c Doz.; \$3 50 per 100.

RED CROSS.—Originated by Jacob Moore, who selected it as the best from thousands of seedlings. Claimed to be vigorous as North Star, larger than Fay or Cherry and with bunches as long as Victoria. 10c each; 60c per Doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—The finest of all the white currants and the sweetest and best flavored of all currants. It is the earliest

currant to ripen and is very productive. We unhesitatingly recommended this as the best currant for home use and the best white one for market. 10c each; 60c per Doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

CHERRY, VERSAILLES, RED DUTCH, LEE'S PROLIFIC, NORTH STAR.—10c each; 60c per Doz.; \$4 per 100. Victoria. Pomona and Wilder 10c each; \$1 per Doz.; \$5 per 100.

Unsolicited Testimonials for 1906

Stark Co., Ohio, Apr. 26th, 1906.

Plants received on the 19th in the best of condition, some of which started roots in transit, for I saw a few new roots started from the crown one-half inch long. Am very well pleased with the appearance of the plants, hope to be as well pleased with the fruit.

Yours truly,

AUSTIN SNYDER.

Wayne Co., N. Y., May 8th, 1906.

Could you send me 120 Rhode Island eggs soon, say this week some time? Those that I had before were very good.

Very truly yours,

S. S. GRANGER.

Morris Co., N. J., May 14th, 1906.

Plants came safely to hand this p. m., all in good condition. Thanking you for carefulness in packing and promptness in sending and hoping for future results, I am,

Yours truly,

N. S. VANDYNE.

Oneida Co., N. Y., May 22nd, 1906.

Plants received O. K. and are doing fine.

ISAAC HILDRETH.

Chemung Co., N. Y., May 24th, 1906.

Plant order number 10,342 arrived the 12th, Saturday, in good order and were set at once.

JOHN M. BROOKS.

Ontario Co., N. Y., May 22nd, 1906.

I have received my berry plants in good condition and thank you for the same.

ALFRED COOMBER.

Oneida Co., N. Y., May 21st, 1906.

The strawberry plants, order number 10,544, are duly received. Please accept thanks for your promptness. Yours respectfully,

A. F. LAWRENCE.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 8th, 1906.

Received berry plants. They arrived in good condition and are satisfactory. Enclosed you will find order for payment for same.

RAMY PEO.

Richland Co., Ill., May 7th, 1906.

I received the strawberries April 30th. They were packed all right. I have them set out and they all grew but fourteen. The currants were nice.

WILLIAM E. HEATH.

Payette Co., Pa., May 5th, 1906.

Plants received May 3rd in fine shape. I am well pleased.

W. V. WEED.

Cheshire Co., N. H., May 4th, 1906.

I received my blackberry roots to-day. They were in good condition. Accept thanks for your prompt attention.

O. H. BOLLES.

Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, Apr. 27th, 1906.

The box of plants you sent me on the 21st by express was received the 23rd in excellent condition and I am well pleased with them. Thanks.

Respectfully,

RUDOLPH LANDES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 11th, 1906.

Plants received May 8th in good condition. Were set this morning. Thanking you for your prompt delivery, I am,

Yours truly,

MRS. M. J. BRIGGS.

Chenango Co., N. Y., May 30th, 1906.

The strawberry plants I ordered of you a few days ago came, last Saturday, in fine condition. They kept nicely and but few were wilted, thanks to your careful packing.

FRANK S. CLARK.

Lake Co., Ohio, May 4th, 1906.

The box, Columbian raspberry roots, here and unpacked by me to-day. Count O. K. and the best Columbian roots of upwards of 30,000 I have bought this season.

Yours joyously,

WICK HATHAWAY.

Steuben Co., N. Y., May 4th, 1906.

The blackberry and black cap roots came in fine condition.

MANLY E. BRUSH.

Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 1906.

Two years ago I purchased 1000 Plum Farmer raspberry sets of you. They were set in a poor place and poorly cared for, hence we could not judge as to their value the next season. Last year I set a few plants in a good place and they bore this year. They surpassed all expectations and the neighbors are crazy for plants. Can you supply me with several thousand plants next spring?

Yours truly,

A. MUDGE.

Fairfield Co., Conn., Mar. 10th, 1906.

I received the eggs in good condition on Saturday and am setting them to-day.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK LYNN.

Brooke Co., W. Va., Apr. 20th, 1906.

I received my plants yesterday, in fine condition. They were fine plants. Some of them were crackerjacks. Farmer, it is a pleasure to do business with a man that furnishes a good article or what he advertises. Thanks for extras. Planted them to-day. If they do well you will hear from me again.

H. HEINZEROTH.

Kent Co., Delaware, Apr. 24th, 1906.

I received plants to-day, in good order.

CAL LANGRELL.

Lewis Co., Mo., Apr. 23rd, 1906.

The plants came in good shape.

MRS. WM. ELLERY.

Chester Co., Pa., Apr. 20th, 1906.

Plants received O. K. They were certainly packed good although the crate was almost a wreck. With thanks, I remain,

Yours,

LEWIS RICKARD.

Lewis Co., N. Y., May 22nd, 1906.

The plants and potatoes came all right.

L. F. WEAVER.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however a taste can be acquired. There is no fruit that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberries and currants in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

HOUGHTON.—This is the sweetest, most vigorous and productive of all the gooseberries. The fruit is fine flavored and best of all for home use. The color is pale red and the berries are smooth. 15c each; \$1 per Doz.; \$7 per 100.

DOWNING.—Larger than Houghton and almost as productive but not as fine flavored. Color pale green. These two are the most grown of all varieties in America. 15c each; \$1.25 per Doz.; \$8 per 100.

KEEPSAKE.—One of the largest and most productive of the English sorts. Color light green; smooth berries. 30c

each; \$2 per Doz.

JOSSELYN OR RED JACKET.—A large American variety that is destined to become very popular; possibly surpassing the Downing and Houghton some day. Color deep red. 20c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

CHAUTAUQUA.—A cross of American and English varieties, said to be very vigorous and productive. Color green. 20c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

INDUSTRY.—One of the favorite English varieties, but it has never done well with us. Color red. 15c each; \$1.75 per Doz.

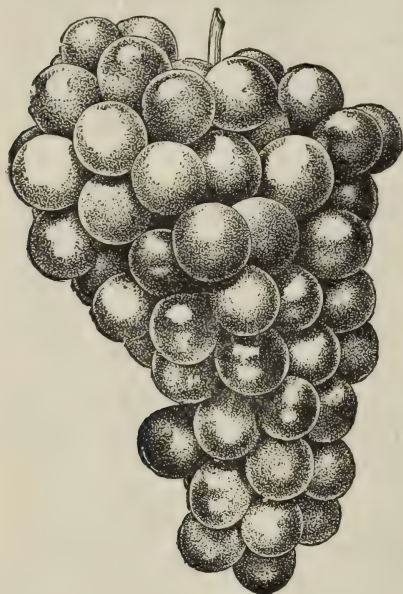
Grapes

We hardly know of a spot that cannot grow some of the many varieties we offer, early enough for shortest summers, beautiful in color, fine in quality and flavor and easy of cultivation. It seems impossible that anyone should fail to enjoy the benefits derived from the planting of the grape. Grapes require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room. Spread them out not over six inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly about them. Soap suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Leaves as a mulch for winter and afterwards buried in the soil in spring are excellent.

PRUNING.—Vines when set should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in the spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in the spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer, allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring, and of depriving the plant of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much fruit sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. Mr. F. L. Young, of Niagara County, N. Y., who says. "I planted the seed of this grape in 1891. It is a cross between Niagara and Moore's Early and ripens ten days earlier than the Niagara. Vine

vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery, Bunches medium, uniform, compact, skin thin, green at first and turning yellow when fully ripe. It differs from all other grapes, the pulp has no acid and parts easily from its



McKinley

seeds." This grape is a good keeper, having hung on the vines six weeks after ripening with no tendency to shell. It is a good shipper and sells for highest prices. It is the coming early market grape. Vines \$1 each. 1 year old.

MCPIKE.—Originated in Illinois and was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society for its excellence. Fruit of largest size, a single grape often measuring one and one-half inches. Bunch compact, of good size, quality excellent; seeds few and small, pulp melting and parts from seeds readily; vine a vigorous grower, hardy; ripens with Worden. Vines 30c each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Con-

cord. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round; black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy; flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and dessert. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on the vines for weeks without shelling. Price 25c each.

NIAGARA.—A remarkably strong grower; very hardy; leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green, bunches very large, uniform, very compact; berries large, skin thin, but tough; quality good; very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center; large bearer; good shipper. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

WORDEN.—Our favorite for home use. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, ripens a few days earlier than Concord; flavor excellent; vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. 10c each; \$1 per Doz.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Berries medium size; bunch large and handsome; quality good; flavor sweet, pure, luscious; good keeper; ripens very early. 25c each; Doz. \$2.

BRIGHTON.—Color red; flavor very fine. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

DELAWARE.—The finest flavored of all; color red; vines only moderately vigorous but productive where it succeeds. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

CONCORD.—The standard black variety; hardy, productive and free from disease. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; 75c per Doz.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Ripens nearly two weeks in advance of Concord. Color black; berries very large and of fine flavor. 10c each; \$1 per Doz.

CATAWBA.—A very fine, late red grape that keeps best of all. Quality sprightly and excellent. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

AGAWAM.—A hybrid grape of fine quality, large size; color pale red. 10c each; \$1 per Doz.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—Large; yellowish white; of fine quality; ripens mid-season. 10c each; \$1 per Doz.

Asparagus Roots

It pays to have a small bed of asparagus for the family because it is about the first vegetable that comes in the spring and is very healthful, being an excellent

medicine for weak or diseased kidneys. It is nature's remedy for cleansing the blood after the long hard winter. In our family we have asparagus every day from early in May until July 4th. Mrs. Farmer cooks it the same as early peas should be cooked and I tell you it is a dish that we all relish. It pays to grow asparagus for market when you live near a small town or city. Years ago we had one row 20 rods long that produced all the large family could use and \$10 worth for market every year. We now have about a quarter of an acre in fruiting and are planting more. We pay our grocery bill with this crop.

Culture

Formerly there was much buga boo about growing asparagus. The old time authorities recommended digging a big pit and filling it with stones and over this earth, before setting the plants. There is now no mystery about growing this crop. Any well drained, rich soil will grow it. Don't set on low, wet ground, select an elevated well drained spot. Make it rich by the application of well rotted manure, plow and harrow this, mixing it well with the soil. When the land is well prepared, plow furrows about four feet apart and ten inches deep. The plants should be set deep in the ground so that in after years they will not be so disturbed by the shallow cultivation given them to keep the weeds down and the soil loose in early spring and also in the autumn. If the plow does not get down deep enough shovel out the bottom of the furrows. Get good thrifty roots of most any variety and set in the bottom of the trench about one foot apart. It takes about 10,000 to an acre. The plants can be dropped in the trench like potatoes, laying the roots down flat and all pointing one way, with the bud pointing up. The trench should not be filled up at this time, simply draw over the roots with the hoe, about one inch of earth, just enough to cover them nicely. If the weather is warm the shoots will start in a few days. When the shoots get about 1 foot high, begin filling the trench and continue filling in an inch at a time until the trench is full and the surface level. Keep the horse cultivator going and if this is run close up to the rows, there need to be very little filling in by hand, the cultivator will do it.

Keep the weeds down by cultivation and hoeing. Small patches can be salted so as to kill the weeds and yet not kill the asparagus as the latter roots are so deep. It will take a lot of salt. At first try one quart to the square yard and if this does not kill the weeds, try more.

Asparagus shoots should not be cut at all the first year set out and only in limited quantities the second year, depending on the richness of the soil and the size of the roots when set out. Cutting weakens the plant every time, so do not cut too late in the season. Cover the whole surface with a good coat of barn manure every autumn and harrow it in early spring before the shoots start. If commercial fertilizers are used in place of barn manures, there will be less weeds. Regulate the supply of manure by the condition of your shoots. If they grow small and spindling, increase the supply of fertilizer. When cutting is stopped each year, allow the shoots to grow up and develop into "grass." There are male and female asparagus plants. The males are larger and produce better and larger shoots. The female plants bear seeds in the fall. Be sure and cut off the grass in the late autumn when frost kills it and remove it so that the seeds will not drop and come up to bother like weeds. 100 plants will supply an ordinary sized family.

Varieties

There are six good varieties—Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth' Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argentail. Price 25c per Doz.; \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000. Add 5c per Doz.; 30c per 100 if by mail.



Rhubarb

Rhubarb is also an excellent vegetable for early spring, another of nature's remedies for the liver and blood. "Pieplant" pies! Is there anything more appetizing in the early spring? The culture is so simple, simply set the roots out in rich well drained soil a little deeper than they grew in the nursery about three feet apart

in the row. Just keep the weeds down and apply fertilizer each fall close up to the plant. If old barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to keep off the frost, the growth of stalks will be much earlier and more tender. After roots have remained in the same place several years, they will do better if taken up, divided and re-set. A supply of Rhubarb can be had all winter by simply digging up the large bunches of roots, allowing them to freeze when covered with earth and set on a few inches of earth on the cellar bottom, filling in between the plants with rich earth and watering sparingly occasionally. Any ordinary cellar will do, but results are better when there is a furnace in the cellar. The exhausted roots can be divided in the spring and re-set in open ground. A dozen well established roots will supply an ordinary family if well tended and fertilized.

Varieties

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender and fine.

VICTORIA.—Later but grows to mammoth size. Price 10c each; Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

Novelties

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.—This berry ripens with blackberries and produces a pretty berry about the size of blackcaps but of a glossy wine color. It is productive but not hardy north of the latitude of Philadelphia unless covered. Quite a pretty thing for the front yard besides its fruit is fine for dessert. 10c each; Doz., \$1.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.—The roots of this plant fill the soil and send up stalks about 1 foot high which bear beautiful red berries the size of strawberries and have the appearance of raspberries. The fruit stalk dies down each fall. The flavor of the fruit is strong vinous. The

editor of Rural New Yorker says he likes the flavor, but I cannot say that I do. The plant is worth trying as a novelty, but I should set it some place where it would not spread, as like dewberry and quick grass roots, every little piece of root grows. Price 10c each; Doz. 50c.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.—Produces fruit like huckleberries of good flavor. Price 25c each.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.—Produces immense crops of black cherries the size of common red cherries with flavor of the wild black cherry. Price 25c each.

Out of Door Roses

The roses we have to sell are mostly what are known as Hybrid Perpetuals. They are as hardy as any kind of roses that are of any account, but they are not entirely hardy if uncovered, north of Philadelphia. But lack of entire hardiness should not deter lovers of the beautiful from planting them. A covering of leaves or evergreens is easily applied and will insure the wood going through hard winters uninjured and bearing large numbers of lovely blossoms in June. I have wintered long rows of roses by simply covering them with inverted old berry crates, boxes, barrels, etc. This, when the snow drifts over them, seems to be protection enough, and also prevents snow from breaking them down. Climbers and Ramblers such as Baltimore Belle, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, etc. must be loosened from their trellises and laid down close to the earth late in November, covering with straw, leaves and finally boards, but not too tight. Trim sparingly and tie up again in the spring. The hardiest rose I have is Madame Plantier but even this needs winter protection in New York state. Roses want rich soil and must be sprayed with soap suds or kerosene emulsion under the leaves to kill the lice. It is a good plan to apply rotted manure about the plants late each autumn. We cut back about one-third of the new growth and trim out all broken or frozen branches in early spring. Plants grown on their own roots are the best to plant as budded roses are liable to get broken off where the bud unites with the stock. Plant budded roses deeper than own root plants. I would like to see every farm home have its bed of

roses; I would like to see a Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler growing over every porch. How beautiful is an arch built of lattice work with two colors of rambler roses, say a Crimson and the Dorothy Perkins planted on each side and running over it, intermingling their blossoms. Our rose plants are two years old and will bear often the first year, certainly the next if well tended. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per Doz. unless otherwise priced.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Perfectly hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson; the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

BABY RAMBLER.—Is the new Dwarf Crimson Rambler just introduced from France. It produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler but is dwarf. It blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time is planted indoors. Foliage clean, lively green, entirely free from insect pests and fungous diseases. Plant hardy at Rochester, N. Y. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Everybody should try this rose. Strong plants out-door grown 85c each or 25c from pots grown indoors.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose of the same strong growing habits of the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are large and very double. Clusters immense. It is very fragrant. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses, having withstood a temperature of 10 below zero. It is similar in habits and growth to the Crimson Rambler, producing clusters of medium sized roses of a clear decided yellow often thirty-five to forty blooms to the truss. 25c each.



WHITE RAMBLER.—Of the same general characteristics as the Crimson and Yellow, but having white blooms. 25c each.

ALFRED COLCUMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant, fine sort. 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large, globular; pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double; very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c each.

CAPRICE.—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—White center slightly shaded with carmine, flowers finely formed; vigorous grower; profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ. DES BLANCHES.—White sometimes tinged with blush, medium size, very full, somewhat flattened, very pretty, growth bushy. 25c each.

Union Co., N. J., May 12th, 1906.

Last spring I bought of you four kinds of strawberry plants and have now a nice lot of plants on hand of Crescent, Haverland, Klondike and Ridgway. I am undecided what to plant most of the four kinds. Please advise me.

JAMES BORRUP.

Monmouth Co., N. J., May 23rd, 1906.

Replying to yours of the 21st in regard to strawberry plants, it was just as well that I got 500 of each variety, as I used the fertilizer in this dry weather and killed every plant. No fault with the plants as they were fine and nicely bunched and packed.

J. H. O'HAGEN.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.—Rich brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full finely formed; delightful fragrance; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each.

FISHER HOLMES.—Deep glowing crimson, large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer; fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—Brilliant rosy carmine; large, double, fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN.—Rich, dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large, of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

JOHN HOPPER.—Deep rose with crimson center; large, fine form; profuse bloomer. A splendid rose. 25c each.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery pink, very large, fine form; free bloomer; distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME GEBRIEL LUIZET.—Pink, very distinct; large, cup shaped; fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Pure white, above medium size; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—Cherry carmine, large size, good form; very fragrant; perpetual bloomer; vigorous grower; very valuable. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Magnificent form, white with large, pale, flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Fragrant; foliage very large, dark green. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—Deep bright yellow; small but handsome, double. A very early bloomer; the finest hardy yellow rose. 25c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Deep, velvet crimson; moderately full. A splendid rose; one of the darkest. 25c each.

SALET (Moss.)—Bright rosy red; a vigorous grower; abundant bloomer; seldom surpassed, pretty in bud.

CRESTED MOSS (Moss.)—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested; singular and distinct. 25c each.

BLANCH MOREAU (Moss.)—Pure white, full perfect form; buds and flowers produced in clusters; furnished with a deep green moss. 25c each.

Delaware Co., Iowa, 4-9, '06.
Please send me one of your last small fruit catalogues. I think I shall want some strawberry plants. Your plants do better for me than Kellogg's.
F. S. GRIFFIN.

Richmond Co., Ga., June 13th, 1906.
The Plum Farmer raspberry plants were received in excellent condition. Carefully planted, well watered and only lost three or four out of the lot.
J. P. H. BROWN.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1906.
I received the strawberry plants (order No. 10,773) Saturday. I think these were as fine a lot of plants as I ever saw.
N. WELLS.

Oneida Co., N. Y., July 9th, 1906.
The plants came safely Friday and we have taken great pains in setting them. The first setting of Sample and Ridgway is looking fine. Thanking you for the interest you have shown, I remain.
J. T. HOWE.

Windham Co., Vt., May 19th, 1906.
I received plants that I ordered all right. They seem like good plants.
Mrs. P. G. DAWLEY.

Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 25th, 1907.
Inclosed find \$3.00 to pay for the plants. Thank you for sending them in such good shape.
GEO. CROOK.

Nova Scotia, Canada, May 26th, 1906.
No. 10,458 came to hand all right.
W. A. DUNCANNON.

Washington Co., Pa., May 28th, 1906.
Plants received all right and put out. They were in nice order.
HARRISON DEEMS.

Oneida Co., N. Y., May 21st, 1906.
The strawberry plants shipped me arrived in good condition and the stock was satisfactory.
H. H. GOSLEE.

Washington Co., N. Y., May 10th, 1906.
We have just received the plants and bushes all in good condition.
F. M. SANDERS.

Poultry Department

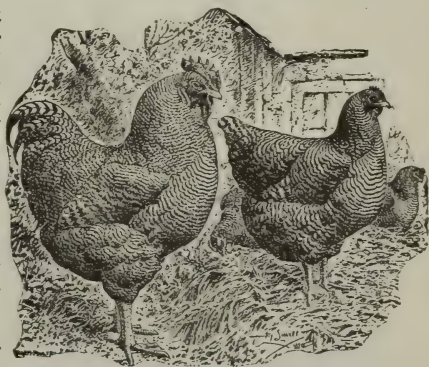
Pulaski is the center of a great poultry industry where all the different fowls are grown that produce the eggs that I have to sell. It is practically impossible for one firm to keep all the different fowls separate which is absolutely necessary in order to produce pure bred eggs. Even though they could be kept on the same farm and separate, eggs produced from fowls where only one variety is kept on the farm are more fertile and therefore hatch better than when several varieties are kept on the same farm which necessitates all or all but one being penned up. The eggs that I have to sell are produced by fanciers in this locality who are experts in the poultry business and make a specialty of their particular variety of fowl. Every autumn these breeders go through their flocks and cull out the inferior birds. If after hatching my eggs, my patrons find them anything but pure bred, I am willing and will gladly return the money paid for them. This offer I could not afford to make were I not sure that I was safe in doing it. Eggs will be carefully packed and delivered to express company at prices attached.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. (Shoemaker & Dunston strain.)—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rock. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Utility eggs \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; from selected pens \$1.50 per 13.



WHITE WYANDOTTES

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Hawkins, Felch, Thompson, Gardner and Dunning strains.)—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs and are good



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Utility eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Nuggetts strain.)—These have all the general characteristics of the Barred Rocks except color which is a beautiful buff. They have yellow skin and lay an egg about the same color as the Barred. Considered by some to be superior as layers to the Barred variety and easier to raise. Utility eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 for 13.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (U. R. Fishel's strain.)—Considered by many to be the best general purpose strain of fowls. The males weigh about 9½ lbs. and the females 7½. They are hardy and mature early. They have yellow legs and skin and are excellent for market. Utility eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

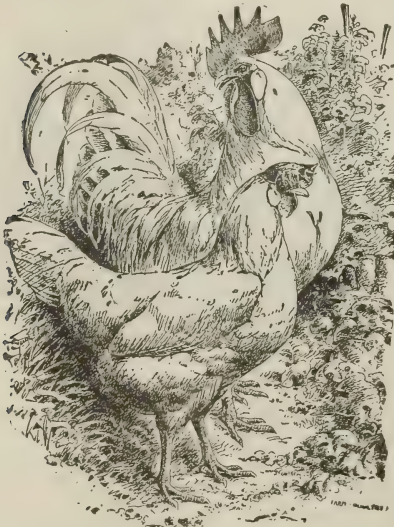
Charles Co., Md., June 23rd, 1906
I received sprayer on the 19th inst. It seems
to do very good work.
CHAS. NEAVE.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (White & Rice and Blanchards & Wyckoff strains.)—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to grow. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 pounds, the hens from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are disinclined to set. They must have warm quarters in winter if winter eggs are expected. This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing variety and is more grown in this section than all other varieties combined. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Utility eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.



R. C. W. LEGHORN

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (L. H. Perry strain.)—Our supply of this variety of eggs will be produced this year by Mr. Perry himself, who has won first prize this year at New York State Fair, also at Portland, Maine, and wherever his birds have been shown. This variety is rapidly superceding the single combed White Leghorn wherever it is known. There is no finer strain of eggs in the United States than we have to offer. \$1.50 per 13.



S. C. W. LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN.—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by Mr. W. L. Bartlett, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. \$1.50 per 13.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—All the Leghorns have the same general characteristics. The Brown Leghorns have red wattle and comb, white ear lobes, are brown in color, except that the cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle. Each feather has a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black. They have yellow skin and legs. Utility eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS (Kulp strain.)—Are practically the same as S. C. except the comb. Utility eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

R. C. and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Of Spanish origin Well adapted for a general purpose fowl, laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for males 8 pounds and females $6\frac{1}{2}$. The combs are prominent and very large. The plumage is black with a green metallic lustre. They are non-setters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Utility eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

Cass Co., Iowa, May 1st, 1906.
Plants ordered of you came and accept thanks
or the extra plants.

CHARLES E. WELCH.

Providence Co., R. I., May 2nd, 1906.
Plants received and set and was much pleased
with them.

W. E. HOPKINS.



BLACK MINORCAS.

LIGHT BBAHMAS.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good setters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition 10 to 12 pounds and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Utility eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.

Johannesburgh, So. Africa, Dec 16th, 1906.
Must thank you for shipping strawberry plants to H. A. Acheson, of New Brunswick, Canada. My brother informs me that you sent excellent plants (Senator Dunlap.)

Yours faithfully,
CYRUS H. ACHESON.

Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 12th, 1907.

We bought the Plum Farmer black cap of you two years ago and wish to put out 600 plants this season. The Plum Farmer can't be beat. If you send me as good strawberry plants there will be no room for a kick. My strawberries on one-half of an acre this last year, brought me \$300; not bad for an amateur.

FREDERICK HARRIS.

Bridgewater, N. S. Canada, Jan. 15th, 1907.

Kindly send me your 1907 catalogue. I always enjoyed reading your Fruit Farmer and got more real pleasure and instruction from your articles than from any other in the same line and felt sorry when you handed it over to another company.

T. R. PATTILLO.

Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 21st, 1907.

I expect to send you an order for strawberry plants this spring. I was well pleased with your plants last year.

A. J. BRINK.

Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 22nd, 1907.

Send me your catalogue for 1907. Bought Plum Farmer raspberries from you last year, which made a fine growth. Want more this year.

D. W. JOHNSON.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Tompkins & Cushman strain.)—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. They are considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breeds. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Our single comb Rhode Island Reds are especially fine, being carefully bred for years and our best eggs this year are fertilized with cockerels from settings received from E. B. Tompkins, who has won first prize at all the shows. Utility eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75; selected \$1.50 per 13.



R. I. REDS

Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1906.

The berry plants I received from you last spring have grown remarkably. I set them six feet apart each way. I have 1000 good healthy plants (set 1000 plants.)

Truly yours,
C. J. OGDEN.

Mercer Co., Pa., April 30th, 1906.

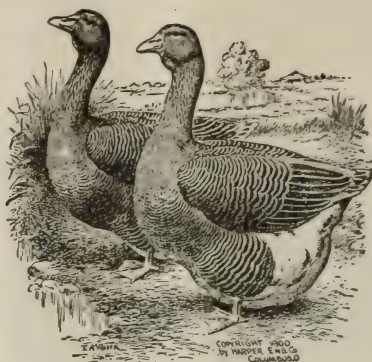
The 2000 Kansas raspberry plants came Saturday evening. It was too late to take them out so I left them in the box until this morning. They are all right. Thanks to you for your good careful packing. I was afraid they would be heated being packed two weeks.

Very respectfully,
S. W. BARBER.

PEKIN DUCKS.—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs 13 for \$1.50.



PEKIN DUCKS



TOULOUSE GESE

TOULOUSE GESE.—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs to the tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for \$3.

Falls Co., Texas, Oct. 25th, 1906.
The plants arrived in good condition. Accept thanks for promptness.

MRS. SADIE OBEY.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

The shrubs we have to offer are of the usual planting size, say two to three feet in height and first class in every respect. We will furnish any kind at only 25c each or one each of twelve kinds for \$2.50.

SPIRAE OR MEADOW SWEET.—Hardy and easily grown; of low growth, requiring but little room. The **BILLARDI** grows five to six feet high and blooms in June. It has plume-like spikes of brilliant rose colored flowers. The **REEVESII** has narrow pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and render it exceedingly effective. It grows from three to five feet and blooms in June. The **THUNBERGII** blooms in May and only grows from two to four feet high. Flowers small white. This variety has a graceful form, pendulous and presents a fine appearance even when out of bloom.

WEIGELIA.—Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. Grows from four to six feet and blooms in May

or June. Blooms vary in different varieties from pure white to reddish purple.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.—Handsome shrubs with small abundant flowers. Blooms before the leaves appear. Colors red and white. Blooms in May and grows four to six feet.

BERBERRY THUNBERGII.—A dwarf shrub from Japan. Small foliage changing to a beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping. Grows three to four feet.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—The Privet is not an evergreen shrub, but nearly so, holding its foliage well into the winter. This variety is especially adapted for hedges, being hardy, of fine habit and foliage. Three to seven feet.

HYDRANGEA.—Pronounced the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then change to pink; bloom continuing several weeks. Grows eight to twelve feet high and blooms in August and September.

ALTHEAS.—A fine free growing and flowering shrub, blooming in August and September when there are few shrubs in bloom. Flowers are either blue, purple, red or white, single or double. Grows from six to ten feet high.

CALYCANTHUS.—Very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of wood, foliage rich, flowers rare chocolate color; agreeable odor; blooms in June and at intervals during the summer. Grows six to eight feet high.

CORNUS MASCUA.—Sometimes called Cornelean Cherry. It is a small tree, growing five to eight feet high, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. Native of Europe.

DEUTZIA.—The Deutzias are from Japan and are very hardy and fine growers. Their profusion of white flowers and luxuriant foliage make them very beautiful and desirable. They bloom in June and grow from three to five feet high. The variety known as Pride of Rochester is one of the best.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.—A beautiful shrub for lawn or mass planting. In July the bush is covered with bright red berries and the foliage holds its color until late in the fall. Foliage wooly white; shrub grows six to seven feet.

FORSYTHIA.—The yellow flowers are produced very early in spring, before the leaves appear, making this an attractive shrub where early bloom is desired. Blooms in May and grows five to seven feet.

SNOWBALL (Opulus.)—Blooms in May and grows nine to fifteen feet high. Very ornamental and beautiful. Flowers white, in drooping clusters, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs on until destroyed by frost late in the fall.



Early Michigan Potato

I procured the first stock of this variety from its home in Michigan some ten years ago. Every year since, it has improved in value until now it is the leading early white potato grown in this section. It does not rot as badly as some varieties. The tubers are medium size and sometimes grow to a very large size. The color is attractive, the flavor is the best. It is a good yielder and a fine cooker. I have tried several new early varieties during these years and they all fail to come up to Michigan in health, quality, appearance and productiveness. As high as twenty-four large tubers have been dug from one hill.



The supply of seed in this locality is limited and I advise ordering early. Price 40c per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; \$3 per barrel.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The best general purpose potato. Heavy yielder, large and smooth; same shape and type as Rural New Yorker. Peck 40c; bushel \$1.25; barrel \$3

Seed Grain

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—A large very productive variety; can be sown after the strawberry crop is harvested. Good to clean the land and get it in shape for other crops. Sow one bushel to the acre. Four acres sown middle of July, 1906, yielded 150 bushels. Price \$1.25 per bushel; 10 bushels \$10.

SWEDISH OATS.—The U. S. government report gives this as the most productive and valuable of all oats. Price \$1 per bushel.

PLUM EARMER OATS.—This is a new oat now introduced for the first time. It is a week earlier than other oats. Bright, clean, strong straw with heavy grain. It yielded double any other oat with us last season. Price, bushel \$1.25; 10 bushels \$10.



Clematis

BARON VEILLARD.—Flowers very large; light-rose, with lilac shading; distinct.

MAD. ED. ANDRE.—Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New, a great acquisition.

JACKMANNI.—This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet purple flowers; five inches across; richly veined and shaded with reddish purple; rapid grower; early and abundant bloomer; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Price of any of the above 30c each or four for \$1.

HENRYVII.—Of robust habit and very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of from six to eight petals. One of the finest white varieties.

Berkshire Co., Mass., July 21st, 1906.
Will you please inform me if you have any pot grown Marshall strawberries. The raspberries, currants, etc. we bought of you three years ago have proved most satisfactory.

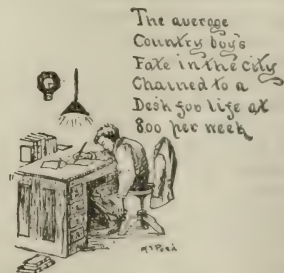
WM. BRYCE, JR.

Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 15th, 1906.
Your card of the 10th and plants received the 13th in splendid condition. They are the best plants I ever received from any grower. I have sent at different times to different growers and never got such good plants.

HENRY ZINN.

Huron Co., Ohio, July 13th, 1906.
The strawberry plants bought of you last spring are doing nicely.

MRS. J. R. MEGGINSON.



The average
Country boy's
Fate in the city
Chained to a
Desk for life at
800 per week



The country boy with four acres
Of berries makes \$1200 per year
And has his waters for study and leisure.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Amount Enclosed:	
Post Office Order	\$.....
Exp. Money Order	\$.....
Draft or Check	\$.....
Cash	\$.....
Stamps	<u>\$.....</u>
Total	\$.....
Date.....	

Our plants are grown in new beds. They are free from diseases and insect pests. We furnish Certificate of Inspection from the Department of Agriculture with every shipment. They are carefully dug, packed and put up in a business like manner. They will please you when coming into bearing as well as when you receive them.

Our more than 22 years' experience as grower of strawberries, shipper of plants, editor of Farmer's Fruit Farmer, Lecturer at Farmers' Institutes &c., winner of Highest Awards on strawberries at Chicago World's Fair, should convince you that we are no "Green Horn" at this business.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—Ripens between strawberries and raspberries. Brings high prices. Doz. 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

SPRAYING MACHINES.—We can supply the Auto-Spray and other spraying machines, also Planet Jr. Cultivator at lowest rates. Write us.

BOOKS.—We supply books on Fruit Growing and Gardening at publishers' prices. Write us your wants.

FARMER'S FRUIT FARMER.—Was published by us for four years. We sell the complete four years for 60 cents, post-paid.

HELP WANTED.—Young lady wanted as stenographer and secretary, also young men to work at Fruit Growing and to learn the business. State qualifications.

Corns, Corns, Corns,

Why suffer with corns? When you can get a sure cure. See testimony below.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 7th, 1906.
To Whom it may Concern, Greeting:

Let me say that about 8 years ago my wife had a bad corn on her toe, it annoyed her very much. I procured a bottle of V. B. Weed's Corn De troyer. It was used according to directions and ended the corn and it has stayed cured 8 years. The remedy is all right.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN C. WALKER, M. D.
31 and 33 Washington st., Salem, Ohio.

Send 25c in stamps and get a bottle by mail and secure Agents terms. Address

V. B. Weed, Manufacturer,
Box 43. Pulaski,
Oswego Co., N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

214 egg strain, large, even color, none better, have won in hands of our customers at leading stows and will win for you. Single or double comb. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50, \$8 per 100. Best pen of prize matings, single comb \$5 per 15.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY CO.
Box C. Pulaski, N. Y.

Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1903.

The Plum Farmer raspberries bought of you have fruited this season for the first time and I am more than pleased with them. They are a great berry, the largest I ever saw and immensely productive. Everyone that saw them was delighted with them, they were such large berries. If I were to set 100 acres of raspberries I would set no other.

Sincerely,
MRS. R. J. DIMON.

Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

In 1902 I bought 100 Plum Farmer black cap plants of you and must say they are the LARGEST black cap grown. I have raised the Ohio, Gregg, Kansas and Tyler and have discarded all others but Plum Farmer. They are the coming black cap and the only one for me. They are very strong, healthy growers and are the fancy berry for market and outsell all others. I shall plant ten acres in the spring of 1904.

Respectfully,
C. E. BUSH.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 28, 1904.

I have picked 33 quarts from the eleven bushes which I got from you two years ago and think I would have had lots more if the birds had let them alone.

MRS. A. E. DAY

Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Plum Farmer black caps are the finest berry I ever saw. Sold some of them in Syracuse and they were much talked about. All who had any of them were eager for more.

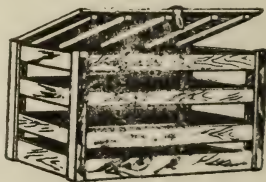
E. L. WEBB.

Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1906.

My order No. 10,748, arrived Saturday, Sept. 8th, in good order. Plants seem very strong. You will hear from me again in the spring.

J. H. Cox.

Berry Crates and Baskets



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of basket—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots.

Send \$1-00 and receive, Post Paid 100 each of Note Heads and Envelopes. Address

The Seamans Press,
Pulaski, N. Y.

1000 Plants Free!

I will give 500 plants of the Oswego variety, to the person finding the most errors, gramatical and typographical, in this catalogue; 300 to the second; 200 to the third. The plants are valued at \$30.00.

L. J. FARMER.

Before setting the plants the land must be put in the best possible shape. It must be thoroughly tilled and left smooth and level. If plants come from a distance it is a good plan to have them come early and trench them closely together in a rich spot in the garden, watering and shading them until they revive and only apply water afterwards to keep them in growing condition until ready to plant out permanently where wanted. The plants can be kept in these close quarters until the other spring work is over, and then set out at any time when the weather is favorable and the soil in best condition.

While the plants are thus closely trenched together, the land that is to take them finally can be thoroughly fined and got in the best possible condition, the weeds killed by frequent cultivation and all stones and rubbish removed.

When finally ready to plant out permanently the plants can be wet down thoroughly, taken up in pans with earth clinging to the roots and set out where wanted.

Strawberry rows should be marked as straight as possible and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart, depending on the kind of culture to be given. If all the runners are allowed to grow, the latter distance; but if best results are attained the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the plants 1 foot apart in the row and only 4 to 6 young plants allowed to form from each parent, leaving them at regular intervals about the parent plant and cutting off all others that grow.

The proper time to set strawberry plants is in early spring, soon as the soil will work nicely. A few plants for the garden may be set in most any growing month, but the condition of plants must be taken into consideration and they are never so thrifty as in early spring. The plants must be set with roots straight down in the soil, the roots being spread out as much as is possible, so as to come in contact with the soil. There are many kinds of tools used, such as dibble, old hoe, spade, adz and tobacco-setting machine.

After the plants are set, the soil should be stirred shallow close up about them, the horse cultivator started and kept going at least once a week so long as growth lasts. When the runners spread out, narrow up the cultivator, but keep it going.

Soon after the plants are set the blooms will appear. These should always be cut off the first year, and also the first 5 or 6 runners, to give the plants a chance to get stocky before having to endure the strain of runner production. The little fruit you would get the first year, if you allow the plants to bear, would be more than offset by the weakened vigor of plants shown in the next year's crop. Everything should be done to make the first crop as large as possible.

There is no iron clad rule to give in regard to hoeing. Some growers hoe 4 times, others 6 to 8 or even more. It is not best to let the weeds get the start at any time. Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe and cultivator, not only kills the weeds, but it stimulates vigorous growth, especially in dry weather. We advise cultivating until growth is stopped by frost in the fall.

Strawberries require large quantities of concentrated or commercial fertilizers to give the best results. We advise using a high grade fertilizer, analyzing 4% nitrogen, 10% phosphoric acid and 10% potash, at the rate of a ton to the acre.

One-third of this should be applied to the soil before the plants are set, one-third during the growing season, between the plants; and the remaining one-third on the rows in the spring before growth starts, the fruiting year. In applying the fertilizer before the plants are set, we mark the ground, scatter the fertilizer on the row, cultivate this in and then mark again for setting the plants.

In applying fertilizer at any time we are careful to brush it off with a broom if any falls on the growing plants. The spring fertilizing of strawberries before fruiting is very important; often it will double the crop. They seem to then need some quick-acting, stimulating manure to help out the plants and force them to bearing a large crop.

On the approach of winter the plants should be mulched with some coarse material, not to keep them warm but to prevent heaving. The whole surface of the ground, plants and all, should be covered about three inches or just enough to entirely hide everything green. The covering should be left until the plants start to grow in the spring, when the most of it should be removed from directly over the plants and placed in the paths between the rows. It is well to leave about one inch of the covering right over the plants, allowing them to grow up through it. This thin covering of mulch acts as a smother to all young weeds that would otherwise spring up to sap the vitality from the plants and to conserve moisture during the fruiting season. We even go so far as to get down on hands and knees and poke the straw up under the leaves of the plants before fruiting, covering every little space of bare ground. For mulching material we use marsh hay or any kind of

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1 Gallon ...\$.90	25 Gallons.....\$13.80
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straw free of weed seeds.

All weeds, such as dock, thistles and chickweed, should be removed from the beds in spring before blossoming time.

The crop of strawberries is often cut in two by the effect of blight and mildew, two fungous diseases that affect the strawberry leaves. Whatever injures the leaves lessens the crop of fruit. The best remedy is to largely prevent the blight by never using farm manures on the strawberries after they are set and by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, using the formula, 4 lbs. lime, 4 lbs. sulphate of copper and 50 gallons of water. I should spray 4 times the first year, and twice the second. Spray in early spring as soon as the leaves are fully grown and about once a month afterwards. In the fruiting year, do not spray the berries after they are half grown.

If strawberries are given up to these diseases the crop will often be almost a complete failure, especially in a moist, muggy season, only a few of the first fruits reaching development.

If rose bugs or other insects begin eating the strawberry leaves, pick them off. The worst insect enemy of the strawberry is the white grub, the larvæ of the May beetle or June bug. This insect destroys the plants by eating off the roots about one inch below the surface. There is no preparation that I know of that will poison the grub and yet not kill the plants. When, by the sickly, partially wilted appearance of the plants, we know that the grub is present, by digging down to one side of the plants, he can often be removed and the plant saved. This is laborious and not very satisfactory, but part of the plants can in this way be saved. May bugs dislike to lay eggs in cultivated soils, therefore we avoid the grubs by planting the field to some hoed and cultivated crop two or three years previous to setting out the strawberry plants. It takes nearly three years for the egg to develop into the full grown May beetle and all this time the grub is eating. It, however, does the greatest damage the second year from the egg. The white grub seems to have the faculty of getting the same flavor from the roots and crown of the strawberry that we do from the fruit, as it will desert everything for strawberry plants. It is the strawberry-grower's worst enemy and might be likened to some people who seem to have just enough intelligence to do a lot of harm, but not any good.

The picking of strawberries is an important item. They should be gathered, as far as possible, in the forenoon, in the cool of the day. I prefer even to have them gathered during a cool rain or when the dew is on, rather than wait till the sun is up high and red hot in the late afternoon. Always pick with a half-inch stem to each berry. Don't touch the berry itself in picking, but handle by the stem and place carefully in the basket. As soon as a crate is full put it in a cool place, like the cellar or some cool room at the north of the house. Open the top of the crate and leave it open till you are ready to haul to market. This allows the heat and moisture from the berries to pass off.

In sending to distant markets do not allow the berries to get as ripe as for home use or nearby market. Sell your berries to buyers on the spot as far as possible. In sending on commission be sure to get a good house and keep them supplied. Don't send to one house this day and some other house the next. If you divide shipments do it every day.

The profits in strawberries depend upon the labor and skill put upon them. The possibilities of an acre of strawberries are wonderful. I have known \$1,000 worth of fruit to be taken from an acre in a single year. But in this case extra care and skill was put upon them, the variety was right and brought fancy prices. The average receipts for a well tended acre of strawberries is about \$300. Of course there are thousands of acres that never come up to this. I claim that an acre of strawberries will bring in returns equal to 10 acres of ordinary sowed crops. I also believe that I would as soon have the profits of an acre of strawberries as from 10 cows.

The strawberry crop is a good one for the dairyman to take up as a side issue. It is practically impossible for the man who milks cows to get enough out of the dairy to meet his expenses and live as farmers ought to live in this day and age.

An acre or so of strawberries will enable the farmer to keep a hired man and provide luxuries that he otherwise would have to go without. The young man who thinks that he must leave home for the city because the farm won't produce revenue enough for him and the father too will find that a few acres of strawberries will solve the question. Four acres of berries can be cared for by one man, and will return a better income than the city salary, to say nothing of the added privilege of having pure air and sunshine and being your own boss.